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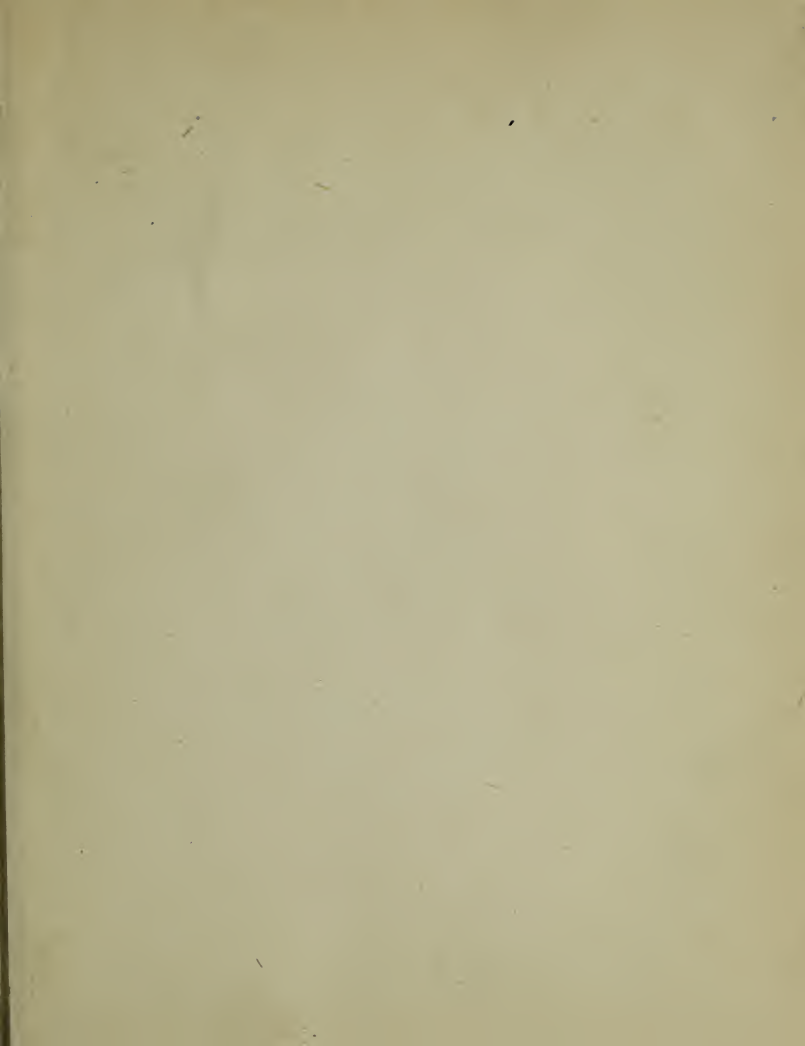


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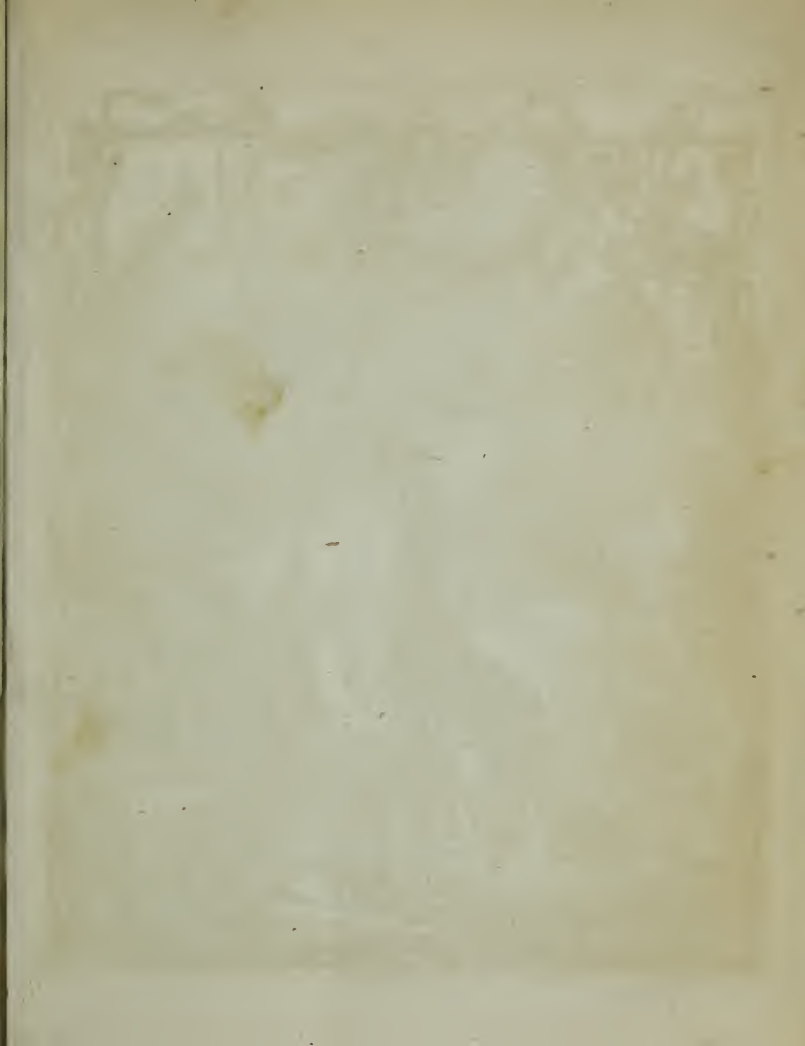
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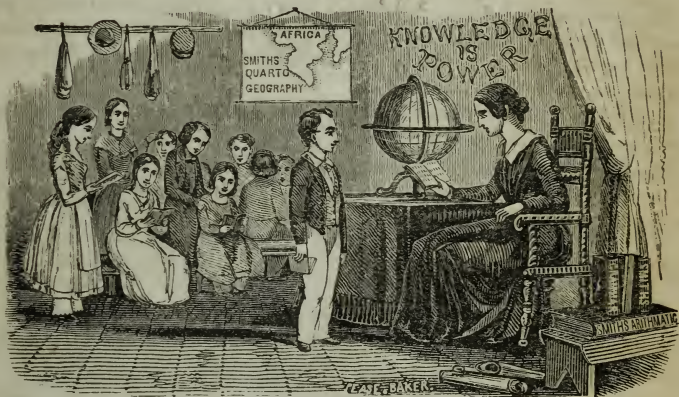


SMITH'S FIRST BOOK IN GEOGRAPHY.

AN

INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY,

DESIGNED FOR CHILDREN.



ILLUSTRATED WITH
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX ENGRAVINGS,
AND TWENTY MAPS. 90395

SEVENTH EDITION

BY ROSWELL C. SMITH, A. M.

NEW YORK:
CADY & BURGESS, 60 JOHN STREET.

1848.

1000 City of Boston, no date

G125

From the Committee of the Ward Schools, New York. S644

THE Committee on Books of the Ward School Teachers Association respectfully report—

That they have examined Smith's First Book in Geography with much care. They are satisfied that of all the works upon this branch of science, this is the best.

The author's aim seems to have been, to make a simple, comprehensive and useful treatise for beginners, and they think he has happily succeeded.

The questions are judiciously arranged, and the answers give the general and important divisions of the globe, with the particular localities of all important places, together with a knowledge of the state of Society, habits and customs of the different races of men.

A scholar may obtain a good knowledge of Geography from this work, with much more ease than from many of the larger works now in use.

Were it not for its size and its name, being First Book, no other treatise would be necessary for advanced classes: the maps and plates are handsomely executed, and explain the lessons clearly.

(Signed.)

SENECA DURAND,*

New York, Jan. 1847.

“

EDWD. M'ILROY.

“

JOHN WALSH.

The Committee respectfully offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Smith's First Book in Geography be adopted by this Association, and its use recommended in all our schools.

* Having used this Geography for several months in my school, with great success, I concur in the sentiment of the above report from actual experience: in fact I am delighted with the book.
S. DURAND.

ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by

ROSWELL C. SMITH,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

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P R E F A C E .

THE preparation of this little work, which was undertaken at the urgent request of others, has been delayed from time to time, from a reluctance to increase the number of books without improving their value. The Author's aim has been to make a simple, concise, comprehensive, and useful treatise for children,—one with which they would be both pleased and instructed.

In respect to his own books, he may be permitted to say, that, whatever else may have been said of them, he has never heard the complaint, that the pupil could not understand them. This feature, whatever mode may be adopted, whether the Analytic, Synthetic, Pestalozzian, Eclectic, or Productive, is, after all, the great desideratum in education

The most economical education is obviously that which turns expenditure and time to the best possible use. This requires the best possible construction and selection of books; and the best books are evidently those by the use of which the pupil is best led to understand what he learns. Besides, good books not only make good scholars, but good teachers also; for when the pupil and teacher both understand, as they may from good books, the nature, reason, and use of what they do, they cannot retrograde, they must progress.

Progression is among the original laws of our being. The eye is not satisfied with seeing, the ear with hearing, nor the mind with knowing. Besides, the more we know, the more we are capable of knowing, and the more we discover to be known. With elementary principles for his data, the learner, young or old, continues to be a learner, seeking new sources of knowledge,—eager to push his researches into new fields of discovery; and though he may not expect to become a Newton or a Locke, he *may* become a “learned blacksmith,” or at least an intelligent and useful citizen.*

* In his second book in Geography, or “Quarto and Sequel” to the present work, will be found, under the head of “Hints on Education,” a full statement of the principles which have ever governed the author in the construction of all his works; with incidental remarks on the errors and defects of the present system of education

The following quotations illustrate the same general principles; and they emanate from sources so respectable, as will entitle them to a candid examination.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

“The first thing to be required, in a system of popular instruction, is, that it should be intelligible; that children and youth should understand what they learn. Understand what they learn? it may be asked: what else can they do? We answer that they may commit it to memory, may recite it, may even make a fair show of knowledge, and yet know nothing. . .

“*We have not the least hesitation in saying, that two or three years in the education of almost every individual in this country, have been thrown away upon studying what they did not understand.* Shall a child, then, it may be asked, attend to nothing that it cannot understand? We answer, to very little or nothing. What possible use could it serve?

“The evils which have resulted from this defect in education, are of the worst kind. The loss of time already alluded to, is the least of them. Nor is even the loss of knowledge the greatest of them. For the very disposition to know, the very desire of acquisition is taken away. Much of the ignorance of the community, is to be traced to this kind of learning. How many dull scholars, too, have been made so by unintelligible instruction? The abused mind still gives this testimony to its intrinsic dignity, that it cannot be interested in what it does not understand. Words that neither teach nor signify any thing to it must be dull; they ought to be dull. It is, and it ought to be, a dull business to commit them to memory, and to repeat them, though with ever so much fluency and eclat.”

FROM THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

A writer in this work speaks of an examination of a class in geography, which astonished the spectators by the readiness and fluency of their answers. A person present happening to ask one of the class, a bright little fellow, “Where Turkey is?” (a question not in his book,) he replied, “Turkey! why! in the yard, among the *poult*s”

ANECDOTE OF JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

The effect produced on the learner by this mode of teaching, is admirably illustrated by an anecdote of the celebrated John Horne Tooke. When at Eaton school, he was one day asked by the master, why a certain verb governed a particular case. He answered, “I don’t know.” “That’s impossible,” said the master, “I know that you are not ignorant, but obstinate.” Horne, however, persisted, and

the master flogged. After the punishment, the pedagogue quoted the rule of grammar. Horne instantly replied, "I know that very well; but you did not ask the *rule*, you demanded the *reason*."

OF PESTALOZZI.

"Pestalozzi endeavored, in the first place, to ascertain, by questions adapted to the tender age of the pupil, whether any idea existed in his mind upon the subject to which he wished to direct his attention; *and from any one clear idea of which he found the child in possession, he led him on, by a series of questions, to the acquirement of such other ideas, as were most intimately connected with that primary conception.*"

FROM MARIA EDGORTH'S WORKS.

"A child's seeming stupidity, in learning arithmetic, may, perhaps, be a proof of intelligence and good sense. It is easy to make a boy who does not reason, repeat by rote, any technical rules which a common writing master, with magisterial solemnity, may lay down for him; but a child who reasons will not be thus easily managed; he stops, frowns, hesitates, questions his master, is wretched and refractory, until he can discover *why* he is to proceed in such and such a manner; he is not content with seeing his preceptor make figures and lines on the slate, and perform wondrous operations with the self-complacent dexterity of a conjurer; he is not content to be led to the treasures of science blindfold; he would tear the bandage from his eyes, that he might know the way to them again."

FROM PROF. OLMSTEAD'S RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

"Children are naturally fond of inquiring into the cause of things. We may even go farther, and say that they begin with infancy to interrogate nature in the only true and successful mode—that of experiment and observation. With the taper, which first fixes the gaze of the infant eye, the child commences his observations on heat and light. With throwing from him his playthings, to the great perplexity of his nurse, he begins his experiments in mechanics, and pursues them successively, as he advances in age, studying the laws of projectiles and of rotary motion, in the arrow and hoop, of hydrostatics in the dam and water wheel, and pneumatics in the windmill and kite.

"I have in my possession an amusing and well executed engraving, representing a family scene, where a young urchin had cut open the bellows to find the wind. His little brother is looking over his shoulder with innocent and intense curiosity, while the angry mother stands behind with the uplifted rod, and a coun-

tenance which bespeaks the wo that impends over the young philosopher. A more judicious parent would have gently reprov'd the error; a more enlightened parent might have hailed the omen as indicating a Newton in disguise."

The present work is constructed in accordance with the above principles, and whether it is better or worse than others, is not for the author to decide. He set out with the laudable purpose of making it better, and if he did not think it better, he certainly would suppress it

The maps are on an improved plan, being delicate, plain and elegant; the illustrations are mostly new, bold, efficient, and attractive,—designed more to instruct than amuse. The typography is well done. Of the text no correct opinion can be formed until brought to the test of actual experiment in the school room. The execution, as a whole, is thought by competent judges superior to any thing of the kind heretofore published. Although it is adapted to the youngest learners, older pupils whose time is limited, will find it sufficient for the more common purposes of life.

SMITH'S FIRST BOOK IN GEOGRAPHY.

The advantages claimed for this work consist—IN LARGE, OPEN, AND ELEGANT TYPE,—IN BOLD, EFFECTIVE, AND INSTRUCTIVE CUTS,—IN NUMEROUS, PLAIN, ELEGANT, AND CORRECT MAPS,—IN A CONCISE, USEFUL, AND INSTRUCTIVE TEXT,—IN ITS ADAPTATION TO THE MINDS OF CHILDREN, WHILE IT FORMS A CONCISE SYSTEM, EITHER FOR PURPOSES OF STUDY OR REVIEW FOR OLDER PUPILS.

SMITH'S QUARTO GEOGRAPHY, OR SECOND BOOK.

(A NEW WORK.)

This work is on an entirely new plan; that is, a plan different from any one developed in our published treatises, but very similar to that pursued by many eminent teachers in various places

It is very concise and comprehensive, with a marked rejection of the redundancies of other works, the half of which the pupil never could retain in his mind, and if he could, it would serve no useful purpose.

The advantages claimed for this work consist—IN ITS BEAUTIFUL STEEL MAPS, LARGE AND ELEGANT TYPE, BOLD AND EFFECTIVE CUTS, CONCISE BUT COMPREHENSIVE TEXT, AND NEW AND PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENT OF MATTER.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

This is the third book of the series, and is designed for those who desire a more liberal course than is contained in the foregoing.

SMITH'S FIRST BOOK IN GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON I.

LAND AND WATER



Q. What form the surface of the earth ?*

A. Land and Water.

Q. What do the sun, moon, and stars form ?

A. The firmament, or heavens above.

Q. What do the heavens and earth both form ?

A. The world, or the universe.

Q. Who made the world ?

A. God, the Maker of all things.

Q. For what purpose did he make it ?

A. To be the dwelling-place of man.

Q. What do the works of creation¹ plainly show ?

A. The wisdom and goodness of the Creator.

“O Lord, how manifold² are thy works ! in wisdom hast thou made them all.”—*Bible*.

* The questions on the map are intended to be answered with it before the learner, at first ; but in the review without that assistance. The notes and remarks may then be profitably studied.

¹CRE-A'-TION, act of making, things made. ²MAN'-I-FOLD, many, of various kinds.

LESSON II.

SPRINGS



Q. What is the place called where water first flows from the ground ?

A. It is called a Spring.

Q. How are Springs formed ?

A. By rain, dew, fog, vapor, &c.

When water falls in this manner on high ground, it generally sinks into the earth, and flows out again, through crevices or holes on lower ground, and thus it forms springs.

Q. What is the chief use of Springs ?

A. To supply man and beast with water.

Q. For what are some springs celebrated ?

A. For the improvement of health.

Of this kind are the springs at Saratoga, in the state of New York, and the White Sulphur¹ Springs in Virginia.

Q. Is the water of Springs cold or hot ?

A. Usually cold ; but some are boiling hot.

Q. How high does the boiling water sometimes rise ?

A. More than two hundred feet.

From springs in Iceland called Geysers, columns of boiling water rise suddenly with a loud noise like that of cannon, more than two hundred feet, or higher than the spires² of most churches. Food is cooked over them.



Geysers, Iceland

¹ SUL'-PHUR, brimstone.

² SPIRES, steeples.

LESSON III.

RILLS, BROOKS, RIVERS.



Q. What small streams of water are formed by springs ?

A. Rills, Brooks, Rivulets, and Creeks.

Q. What do brooks and rivulets form ?

A. Larger streams of water called Rivers.

Q. What are the large branches of a river called ?

A. They are also called Rivers, and sometimes Creeks.

Q. What is the place called, where a river rises or begins ?

A. Its source ; as, springs on high land, lakes, ponds, &c.

Q. What is the direction in which it runs called ?

A. It is called its course.

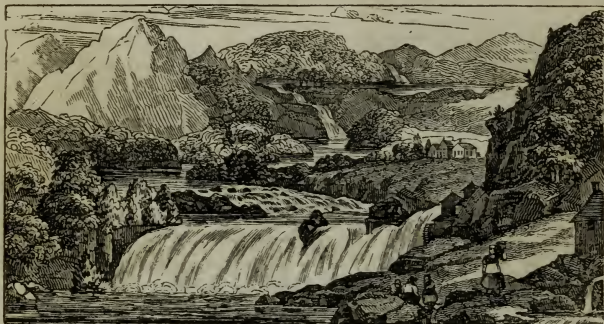
Q. What is the place called where it flows into another body of water ?

A. Its outlet or mouth.

“He sendeth the springs into the valleys, which run among the hills. They give drink to every beast of the field.”

LESSON IV.

CATARACTS, CASCADES, RAPIDS.



Q. When large streams flow down steep places, called precipices, what do they form?

A. They form Cataracts or Falls.

The Cataract or Great Falls of Niagara, in New York, is the grandest and most wonderful in the world.

Q. When small streams flow down precipices, what do they form?

A. They form Cascades.

Q. When the descent is gradual,¹ like that of a hill, what do they form?

A. They form Rapids.

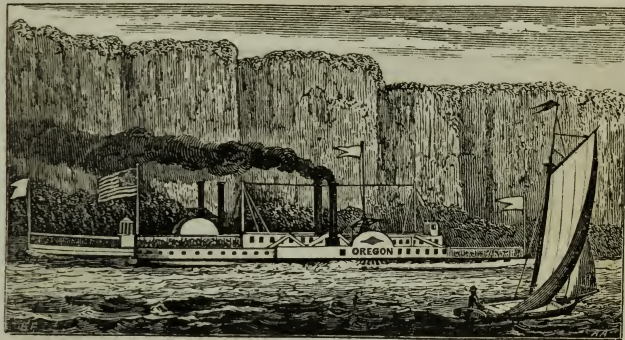
As the Rapids of Niagara and St Lawrence, two rivers between the United States and Canada.

Q. For what are cascades and cataracts useful?

A. In furnishing² water-power for mills.

¹GRAD'-U-AL, by degrees, slowly. ²FUR'-NISH'-ING, supplying, providing.

Hudson River, opposite the Palisades, or high rocks.



In some rivers, sloops, and even large ships, sail for a great distance. In this manner, persons and produce¹ are carried from one town or place to another, easily, cheaply, and expeditiously.

Q. With what do rivers abound ?

A. With fish for the benefit of man.

Q. How do the rivers benefit the surrounding country ?

A. They beautify it and render it more fertile.²

Q. Where do rivers usually flow ?

A. Into a sea or ocean.

The largest rivers in the world are the Amazon, in South America, and the Missouri and Mississippi, in North America.

The Amazon, for instance, is more than three thousand miles long ; and, during its course, receives the waters of no less than three hundred tributaries³ or streams, some of which are navigable⁴ for steamboats, sloops, and even the largest ships.

¹ PRO'DUCE, that which is produced or made. ³ TRIB'-U-TA-RIES, branches of a river.

² FER'-TILE, productive, yielding abundantly. ⁴ NAV'-I-GABLE, passable by vessels.

LESSON V.

LAKES, PONDS, SWAMPS, ETC.



Q. What does a Lake appear to be ?

A. A large body of fresh water, mostly surrounded by land.

Q. What prevents Lake Ontario from being entirely surrounded by land ?

A. The rivers Niagara and St. Lawrence.

Q. What does each form in connection with the lake ?

A. The former, an inlet ; the latter, its outlet.

Because Niagara flows *into* the lake, while the St. Lawrence flows *from* it, and carries its waters into the Atlantic Ocean.



Dismal Swamp, Virginia.

Q. What are ponds ?

A. Small lakes are called ponds.

Q. When standing water is mixed with mud or earth, what does it form ?

A. Marshes, bogs, and fens.

Q. Are lakes very deep ?

A. Some are so deep, that the largest ships sail on them.

LESSON VI.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, COVES, HARBORS, ETC.¹

Q. What is a sea? (See Picture.)

A. A large body of water, mostly surrounded by land.

Salt lakes are often called seas, as the Aral and Caspian seas in Asia.

Q. What is an Island? (See Picture.)

A. A portion of land, entirely surrounded by water.

Q. What is an Archipelago?²

A. That portion of a Sea, which has many islands in it.

Q. What is a Bay? (See Picture.)

A. A part of a sea extending slightly into the land.

Q. What is a Gulf? (See Picture.)

A. A part of the sea extending considerably into the land.

A Gulf generally swells out into a greater expanse³ than a Bay.

Q. What are small bays called?

A. Coves, ports, armlets, and sometimes creeks.

Q. What is a small bay called, when it affords security for ships, during violent storms?

A. It is called a Port, Haven or Harbor.

“And God called the dry land earth, and the gathering together of the waters called he seas.”—*Bible*.¹Etc., and so forth. ²AR-CHI-PEL'-A-GO, (Ar-ke-pel'-la-go.) ³EX-PANSE', widening.

LESSON VII.

STRAITS, CHANNELS, SOUNDS.

Q. What is a Strait? (See the Picture of a sea, strait, &c., on page 15.)

A. A narrow passage of water joining two larger portions.

Q. A Channel resembles a strait; what, then, is a Channel?

A. A Channel is a passage wider than a strait. (See Picture.)

Q. When a wide and deep ditch is dug through a part of a country, what is it called?

A. A Canal, when nearly filled with water.



Canal Boat.

Canal boats are drawn by horses passing along the banks. They form a cheap mode of conveying produce from one place to another.

Q. What is a strait called that is shallow¹ enough to be sounded?²

A. It is called a Sound.

Q. How is the depth of water expressed³ in sounding?

A. Usually in fathoms.

Q. What is a fathom?

A. The measure or distance of six feet.

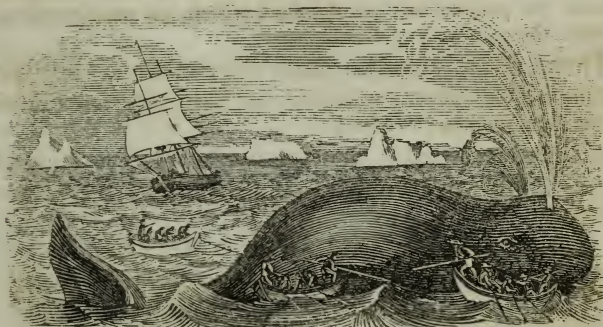
To explain the meaning of fathom, I have introduced the following line _____ which is exactly one inch in length; twelve of these would make one foot; twenty-four, two feet, &c.

Then six times twelve inches makes seventy-two inches or six feet, which is the exact measure of one fathom. Or more familiarly, tall men are about six feet high; but the tallest more than seven feet.

¹ SHAL-LOW, small depth. ² SOUND'-ED, measured. ³ EX-PRESS'-ED, represented.

LESSON VIII.

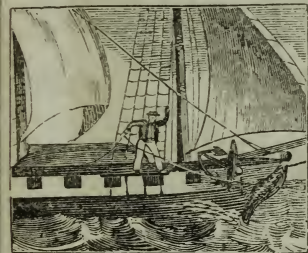
OCEANS.



Q. What is an Ocean ?

A. An Ocean is the largest body of water in the world.

The term "sea," embraces in a Scriptural sense, all the common divisions of water, as oceans, seas, gulfs, bays, &c.



Sounding

Q. What are found in oceans and seas ?

A. Fish of various kinds.

Q. To what depth has the ocean or sea been sounded or measured ?

A. Somewhat more than a mile.

Q. To what is its greatest depth supposed to be equal ?

A. To the height of the loftiest mountains* which is about five miles.

* Some have calculated from the tides, that the Atlantic, in its middle parts, is more than nine miles deep, which would make the top of the Himmaleh or Hinmalaya mountains in Asia, fourteen miles above the lowest bed of the ocean.

Q. In what respect is the bottom of the ocean like the dry land?

A. In consisting of hills, plains, and mountains.

Q. What are there in the color of the sea and sky which are generally blue, and the productions¹ of the land which are mostly green, that bespeaks² the goodness of the Creator?

A. These colors are the most agreeable to the eye.

“The earth is full of thy riches. O, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness!”—*Bible*.

LESSON IX.

FOG, VAPOR, CLOUDS, RAIN.



Fog rising from the ocean and forming clouds, which produce rain, springs, and rivers running into the ocean.

Q. Where does all the water of springs, brooks, and rivers, finally run?

A. It runs into the sea or ocean.

¹ PRO-DUC'-TIONS, fruit, vegetables.

² BE-SPEAKS', proclaims, makes known.

Q. Do these streams raise the surface of the sea ?

A. By no means; the water goes back again to the land.

Q. In what form does it do this ?

A. In the form of clouds and rain.

Although the water of the ocean is salt, rain water is not so; because only the fresh part rises in the form of vapor.

Q. How are clouds produced from the sea and other bodies of water and land ?

A. By fog and vapor, which rise from their surface.

The clouds formed in this manner, are driven by the wind over different portions of the earth; and in this way the earth is kept constantly supplied¹ with refreshing showers of rain.

Q. What causes fog and vapor to rise ?

A. The warmth of the sun.

“But there went up a mist from the earth and watered the whole face of the ground.”—*Bible*.

Q. What is this process called ?

A. It is called evaporation.²

The “drying up” of water, as we term it, is called evaporation, as steam rising from a vessel of hot water. Hay is made by evaporation.

Q. What appears to be the order in which clouds, rain, springs, &c., are formed ?

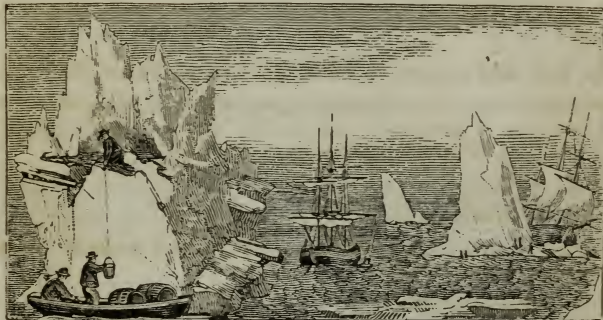
A. The rain forms springs;
 The springs form rivers
 The rivers run into the sea.
 The sea gives vapors;
 The vapors form clouds;
 The clouds give rain again.

“All the rivers run into the sea, and yet the sea is not full; into the place from whence the rivers come, thither do they return again.”—*Bible*.

¹ SUP-PLIED', furnished, provided. ² E-VAP-O-RA'-TION, (E-vap-o-ra'-shun.)

LESSON X.

TIDES, ICEBERGS



Sailors procuring fresh water from an Iceberg.

Q. What is the daily rise and fall of the ocean called ?

A. It is called a **Tide**.

As the earth revolves,¹ the moon appears to move round it in twenty-four hours and fifty minutes, or one *lunar*² day. Hence, it must come opposite every side of the earth within that space of time ; and its attractive³ power raises the water of the ocean, and produces tides.

Q. When the waters of the ocean are at their greatest height, what are they called ?

A. A flood tide or high water.

Q. What kind of a tide is it, when the waters are lowest ?

A. An ebb tide or low water.

¹ RE-VOLVES, turns round. ² LU'-NAR, of the moon. ³ AT-TRAC'-TIVE, drawing to, alluring.

Q. When the tides are either higher or lower than usual, what is the name for each?

A. The former are spring tides; the latter, neap tides.

Spring and neap tides occur twice every month; and common tides twice every day; the latter vary in height at different places.

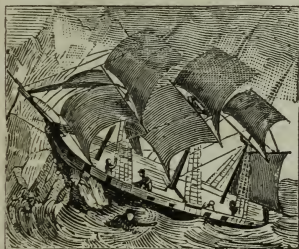
In the Bay of Fundy, the tide rises from fifty to sixty feet; and often, so rapidly, that cattle and swine on shore are overtaken and destroyed by it.

Q. What are those large masses or mountains of ice called, which sometimes float down from the cold regions of the north, by the force of tides and currents?

A. They are called Icebergs, or Hills of ice.

The cold regions near the northern and southern portions of the earth are constantly covered by mountainous heaps of ice, several hundred miles in extent.

Icebergs are sometimes covered by fog, so thick as to render them invisible.¹ Hence, vessels are dashed to pieces against them, before the crew have had time to escape.



Iceberg, Fog, and Ship.

Q. Of what service are these icebergs to seamen?

A. They sometimes furnish them with supplies of fresh water.

This supply is drawn from the fresh water lakes which are formed on them by the warmth of the sun.

Q. Are these icebergs ever dangerous?

A. Yes, ships are often dashed to pieces by them.*

* Icebergs are sometimes several miles long, and several thousand feet in width and height. Captain Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition, sailed along the side of one for several days in succession.² They are of a great variety of shape, and sometimes resemble a church, with doors and windows, in Gothic style. When the sun shines on them, they present a most dazzling and splendid appearance.

¹ IN-VIS-I-BLE, out of sight, unseen.

² SUC-CES-SION, one after the other.

LESSON XI.

SALTNESS OF THE OCEAN.



Ocean, Harbor, Lighthouse.

Q. Why is the water of the ocean kept in constant motion ?

A. To keep it from becoming impure.

Q. What useful article does the ocean afford us, besides fish ?

A. Salt, for the support of animal life.

Q. How is salt obtained either from the sea or from salt springs ?

A. By evaporation from the heat of fire, or the sun.

Large quantities of salt are made, by filling ponds with water from the sea, and allowing it to evaporate by exposure to the sun.

Q. What causes the water of the ocean, in different parts, to be nearly of the same temperature ?¹

A. Its constant² motion in tides and currents.

¹TEM'-PER-A-TURE, degree of heat.

²CON'-STANT, uniform, unchanging.

Q. What effect does this temperature of the ocean produce on the land?

A. It cools it in summer and warms it in winter.

Q. How is the sea or ocean kept from overflowing?

A. By the established laws of God.*

“Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.”—*Bible.*

LESSON XII.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.



Commerce

Q. What name is given to the productions of the earth, in the way of trade?

A. The name of commodities.

Q. When commodities are conveyed from one place or country to another, what are they called?

A. They are called articles of export.

* The attraction of gravitation¹ and the centrifugal² force of the earth

¹GRAV-I-TA'-TION, tending to the centre. ²CEN-TRIF'-U-GAL, flying from the centre.

Q. What are they called, when brought into one place from another ?

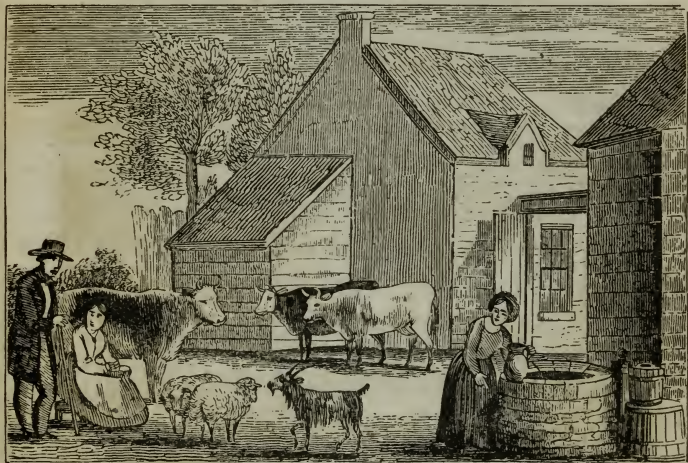
A. They are called articles of import.

Q. Can you name some of our principal imports and exports ?

A. Imports; tea, silks, &c. Exports; cotton, tobacco, &c.

Q. What is exchanging commodities with nations or individuals called ?

A. It is called Commerce.



Q. What are the principal occupations of mankind, by which articles of commerce are multiplied¹ almost indefinitely?²

A. Agriculture,³ manufactures,⁴ and mining.

Q. What are the natural divisions of water ?

A. Oceans, Seas, Archipelagoes, Bays, Gulfs, Lakes, Straits, Channels, Sounds and Rivers.

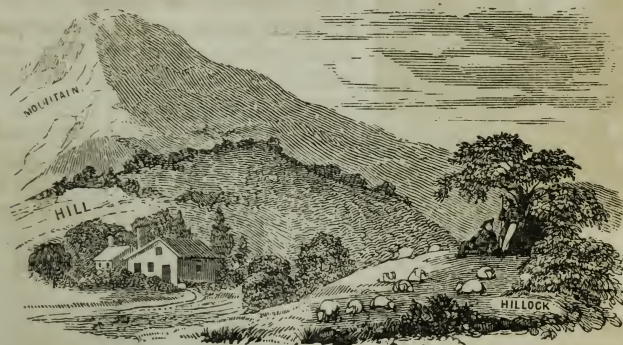
¹ MUL'-TI-PLI-ED, increased.

² IN-DEF'-I-NITE-LY, to any extent.

³ AG-RI-CUL'-TURE, tilling the land. ⁴ MAN-U-FAC'-TURES, made by hand or machinery.

LESSON XIII.

HILLS, HILLOCKS, MOUNTAINS



Hills, Hillocks, Mountains,

Q. What are Hillocks and Hills? (See the above Picture.)

A. They are small elevations of land.

Q. What is a Mountain?

A. A Mountain is the greatest elevation of land.

Q. What is the general shape of mountains?

A. They are generally conical; that is, like a sugar-loaf.

Q. What other are given to their several appearances?

A. Needles, peaks, pyramids, noses, domes, forks, &c.

The Himmaleh Mountains in Asia, are the highest in the world, being twenty-eight thousand feet, or more than five and a quarter miles above the level of the sea.

Q. How high are the loftiest mountains?

A. A little more than five miles.

Q. Of what use are hills and mountains to the valleys below ?

A. They supply them with pure air and water.



Railroad Car.

The water comes from them in the form of springs and brooks.

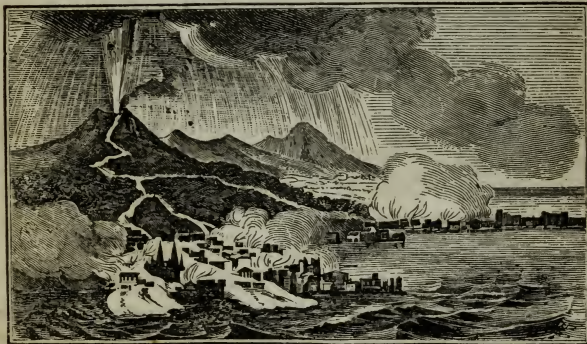
Q. What are those passages or roads called, which are cut in hills, along valleys, and over plains, and on which cars are forced along by steam ?

A. They are called Railroads.

The cars or carriages, sometimes, go sixty miles an hour or more ; but usually not over twenty, which is a mile in three minutes.

LESSON XIV.

VOLCANOES, LAVA.



Volcano, with Lava running into the Sea.

Q. What is a Volcano ?

A. A Volcano is a burning mountain.

Q. What is the summit or top called ?

A. It is called its crater or mouth.

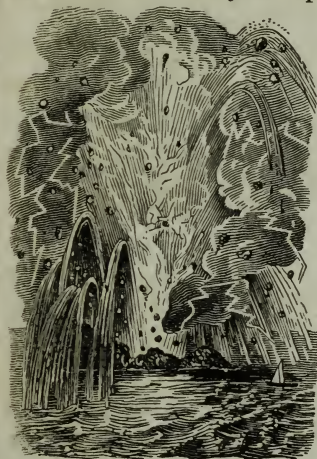
Q. What sometimes issues from the crater ?

A. Smoke, flame, stone, and melted matter, called lava.

Lava is of various colors ; hard and brittle when cold ; and sometimes resembles glass, stones, &c.

Q. In what manner does the lava frequently issue ?

A. In the form of jets, spouts or streams of liquid fire.



Volcano in the sea.

Q. How high have these jets been thrown up ?

A. Ten thousand feet, or nearly two miles.*

The sudden bursting forth of a volcano is called an eruption.

Q. Are volcanoes very destructive ?

A. They sometimes destroy whole cities.†

Q. What useful purpose do they serve ?

A. They give vent to the internal fires of the earth.

They thus prevent them from causing earthquakes, which are even more destructive than volcanoes.

* According to the account of Sir William Hamilton.—*Ency. Amer.*

† By an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in Italy, in the year A. D. 79, Herculaneum and Pompeii, two flourishing cities and their inhabitants, were completely buried by the lava and showers of ashes. In 1669, fourteen towns, and twenty-seven thousand people were destroyed by an eruption of Mount Etna, in Sicily. The lava formed a stream eighteen hundred feet wide and forty deep, after running more than fifteen miles to the sea. It resembled a river of liquid fire.

LESSON XV.

EARTHQUAKES, DESERTS



Earthquake at Lisbon.

Q What is an Earthquake ?

A. A sudden quaking or motion of the earth.

Q. How far have these motions been felt ?

A. They have been felt for thousands of miles around.

Earthquakes are sometimes supposed to be caused by electrical matter,¹ or inflammable air, pent up within the bowels of the earth, suddenly finding vent, and forcing its way through every obstacle.*

Q. What number of towns have been suddenly destroyed by them ?

A. Hundreds of towns, and many thousand people.

* Just before the shock is felt, the sea often swells and roars tremendously ; the water grows dark and muddy ; birds and beasts are in consternation, and a rumbling noise, like distant thunder, is heard under ground.

† In Lybia, during the reign of Tiberias, one hundred towns were overthrown. In 1775, Lisbon was nearly laid in ruins, and sixty thousand people perished in six minutes.

¹ E-LEC'-TRI-CAL MAT'-TER, a thin fluid, of the nature of lightning.

Q. What is a plain?

A. A Plain is a level tract or portion of land.

Q. What is a Valley?

A. A low tract of land between hills or mountains.

Q. What are Deserts?

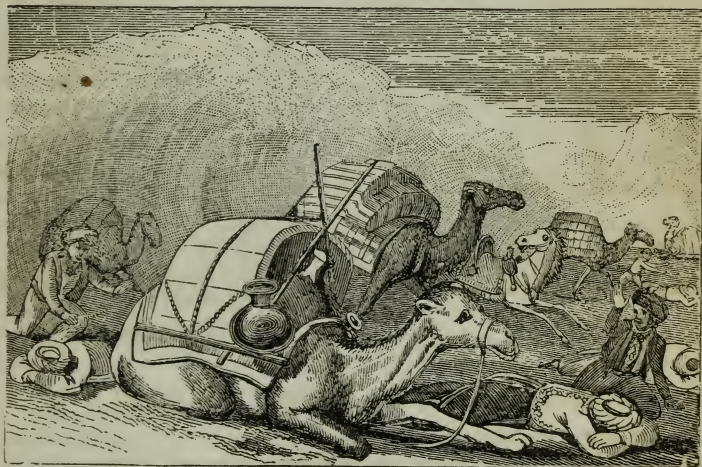
A. Vast sandy plains, generally without water or plants.

Q. When there are green, fertile spots, with water, what are they called?

A. One is called an *Oasis*; more than one, *Oases*.

Q. How extensive are some deserts?

A. Thousands of miles long, and perhaps, a thousand wide.

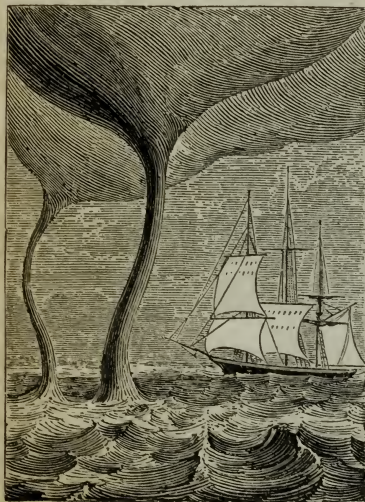


A Caravan in a storm of sand.

People traverse these dreary and barren wastes in large companies or caravans; and, not unfrequently, perish for want of water, or are buried in the clouds of sand, so common in those parched regions.

LESSON XVI.

WIND, LIGHTNING, SNOW, HAIL, ETC.



Water-spout.

Q. What is wind?

A. It is air put in motion.

Wind is caused by the air in one place becoming rarified,¹ or made thinner by heat, so that the more dense² and colder air rushes in to fill up the space.

Q. What are the most violent winds called?

A. Hurricanes, tempests, tornadoes, gales and storms.

Q. What are gentle winds called?

A. They are called breezes.

The velocity³ of a gentle breeze is about nine miles an hour; a brisk gale, twenty miles; a violent or strong wind, sixty miles.

Q. What do contrary⁴ winds, meeting and moving round rapidly, form?

A. Whirlwinds on the land, and water-spouts at sea.

Q. What good effects do winds produce?

A. They tend to keep the air pure and cool.

Q. How are rainbows produced?

A. By the sun shining on falling drops of rain.

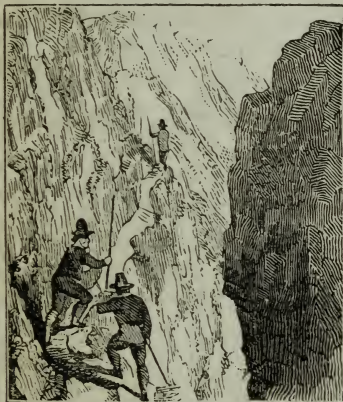
¹ RAR'-I-FIED, made thinner.² DENSE, close, compact, thick.³ VE-LOC'-I-TY, speed, quick motion.⁴ CON-TRA'-RY, opposite, different.

By blending together properly the colors of the rainbow, all other colors may be produced

Q. How many and what are the colors of the rainbow ?

A. Seven, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet, called the primary¹ colors.

Some say there are but three primary colors, viz. red, blue, and yellow ; orange being a mixture of red and yellow ; green, of blue and yellow ; and violet and indigo of blue and red. White, being a compound of all, is not considered a color.



Difficulty in ascending the Cordilleras Mountains in Mexico.

Q. What are the beneficial effects of lightning ?

A. It cools and purifies the air.

Clouds, either with or without lightning, are not very high. They seldom rise above the tops of the highest mountains.

Humboldt, while ascending the Andes, could see the forked lightning darting from the clouds beneath him, and hear the pealing² thunder, when all was tranquil, clear, and delightful above and around him.

Q. When watery vapours in the air become frozen, what do they produce ?

A. Snow, hail, and frost.

Q. What is the use of snow ?

A. To keep the earth from freezing too deep.

It also enriches the ground, and makes a smooth and slippery road, over which we glide easily and pleasantly, to the merry sound of bells.

Q. What is the principal use of frost ?

A. To loosen the ground and render it more fertile.

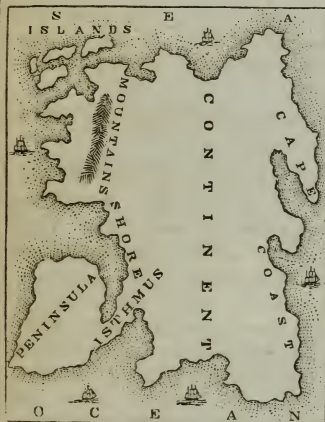
“ Fire and heat, snow and vapor, fulfil the word of the Lord.”—*Bible*.

¹ PRI'-MA-RY, first, leading.

² PEAL'-ING, rolling, making a loud noise.

LESSON XVII.

PENINSULAS, CAPES, CONTINENTS



Q. What is a Peninsula ?

A. A portion of land, nearly surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Cape ?

A. A low point of land extending into the sea or ocean.

Q. What is a Promontory ?

A. A high point of land extending into the sea.

Q. What is an Isthmus ?

A. A narrow neck that connects two larger bodies of land.

An Isthmus may connect two continents, or two divisions of the same continent.

Q. What are Continents ?

A. The largest portions of land on the surface of the globe.

Q. What is a Shore or Coast ?

A. The edge of land, bordering on a sea, river, or lake.

Q. What appear to be the principal divisions of land ?

A. Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Capes, Isthmuses, Promontories, Mountains, Shores, Coasts, &c.

The foregoing are called Natural Divisions, because they exist in nature. Towns, states, &c., which are made by man for purposes of government, are called Political Divisions.

LESSON XVIII.

CARDINAL POINTS, MAPS.



Mariner's Compass.

Q. Where does the sun appear to rise ?

A. In the east, and to set in the west.

The earth moves instead of the sun. (See p. 37)

Q. When you stand with your right hand towards the east, and your left towards the west, what courses will the face and back show ?

A. The face will show the north, and the back, the south.

In dark days and nights when we cannot see the sun, especially at sea, we use an instrument called the Mariner's Compass, to point out the different courses.

The Mariner's Compass is so called, because it is used, principally, by mariners or seamen.

Q. What are the principal Courses or Cardinal Points of the Compass ?

A. They are called East, West, North, South.

Q. What letters usually stand for these points ?

A. E. for east ; W. for west ; N. for north ; S. for south.

Q. What are Maps ?

A. Pictures of the earth's surface, or any part of it.

Q. On what are they usually drawn ?

A. On paper or any plane or level surface.

Q. Which part of the map is east and west ?

A. Towards the right hand is east ; towards the left, west.

Q. Which part of the map is north and south ?

A. Towards the top is north, and towards the bottom, south.

LESSON XIX.



What Continent do you find on the above map? The American Continent. What is a continent? See Lesson XVII. What oceans on the east and west of this continent? Ac. Pc. [for Atlantic and Pacific.] What is an ocean? Lesson VIII.

What cape do you find at the southern point of the continent? C-Hn. What is a cape? Lesson XVII. What river, that runs into the Atlantic? An. What is a river? Lesson III.

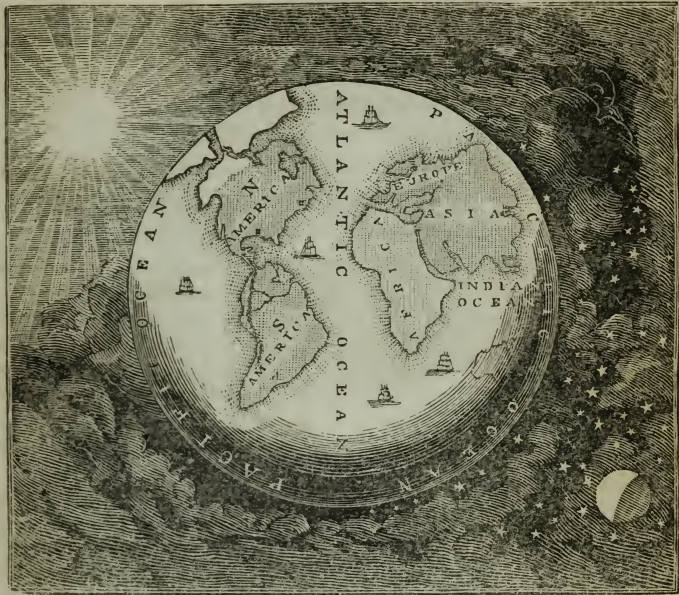
What mountains, on the western coast, extending towards Cape Horn? As. What is a mountain? Lesson XIII. What volcano is there? Ci. What is a volcano? Lesson XIV. What isthmus is there? Dn. What is an isthmus? Lesson XVII.

What sea, east of the isthmus? Cn. What is a sea? Lesson VI. What island, in or near it? Ca. What is an island? Lesson VI. What gulf, west of the island? Mo. What is a gulf? Lesson VI. What peninsula, west of the gulf? Ca. What is a peninsula? Lesson XVII. What bay, in the north? Hs. What is a bay? Lesson VI.

What lake, south of the bay? Sr. What is a lake? Lesson V. What strait, east of the bay? Ds. What is a strait? Lesson VII. What strait, between America and Asia, on the northwest? Bs. What sound, south of the last strait? Na.

LESSON XX.

NIGHT, DAY, SEASONS.



The shape of the Earth, Sun, Moon, Stars, &c.

Q. What is Geography?

A. Geography is a description of the earth's surface.

Q. How is the surface of the earth divided?

A. It is divided into land and water.

Q. What part of the surface is land?

A. One quarter or one-fourth part of the surface is land.

Q. What part of it is water ?

A. Three quarters, or three times as much water as land.

Q. What is the shape of the earth, sun, moon, &c.

A. They are all round, like balls, or oranges.

Q. What advantage has this shape over others ?

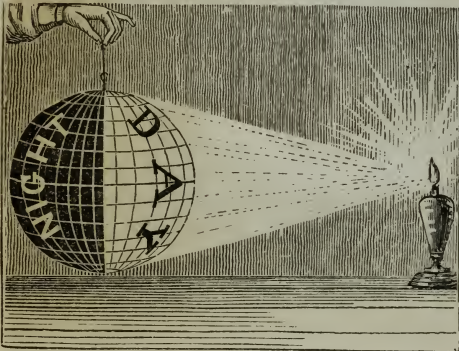
A. It is better fitted for motion.

Q. How do we know that the earth is round ?

A. From its having been circumnavigated, or sailed round.

Q. What benefit do we derive from the roundness of the earth ?

A. The day for labor, and the night for rest.



A small globe and lighted candle.

If the learner will hold an apple or ball before a lighted candle, he will see that the light shines on the side next to him; while the opposite side will be in darkness.

Q. What causes day and night ?

A. The motion of the earth on its axis.

Q. What is meant by the "axis" of the earth ?

A. An imaginary (not real) line through its centre from north to south.

The axle-tree of a wagon or carriage is the axis on which the wheel turns.

Q. What are the extremities or ends of the axis called ?

A. They are called North and South Poles.

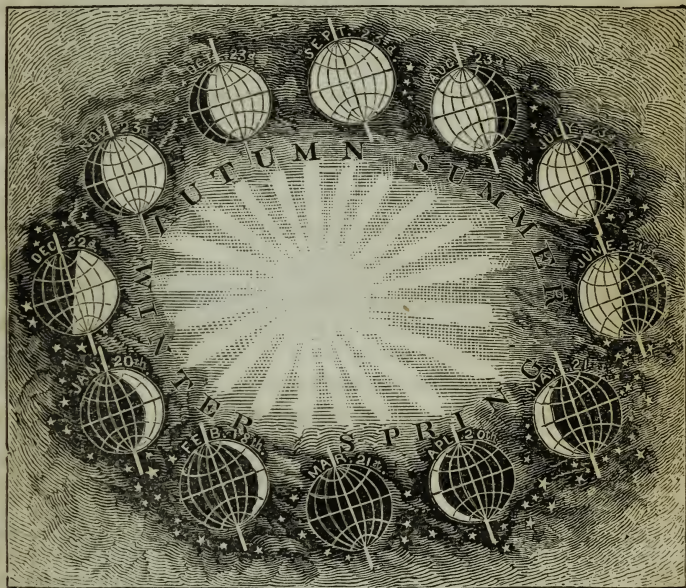
Q. How often does the earth turn on its axis ?

A. Daily, or once in about twenty-four hours.

The earth by turning round exposes, first one side and then the other, to the sun ; and by constantly turning in this manner, we have an agreeable change of day and night over every part of its surface.

Q. What causes the change of seasons ?

A. The revolution or motion of the earth round the sun.



The Earth as it moves in its orbit or path round the sun, causing the change of seasons.

Q. How often does it perform this revolution ?

A. Yearly, or once in three hundred and sixty-five days

Q. What are the seasons ?

A. Spring, Summer, Autumn or Fall, and Winter.

LESSON XXI.

CIRCUMFERENCE, DIAMETER



Q. What is meant by the circumference of the earth, or of any round body?

A. The greatest distance *around* it.

The earth's circumference is so great, that, could a person travel over that distance, at the rate of thirty miles a day, it would take him more than two years to accomplish¹ it.

Q. What is the circumference of the earth?

A. Its circumference is about twenty-five thousand miles.

Q. What is meant by the diameter of the earth, or of any round body?

A. The greatest distance *through* it.

The diameter, then, would be a straight line passing through the centre from one side to the other.

Q. What is the diameter of the earth?

A. Nearly eight thousand miles, or about one third as much as the circumference.

The greatest depth to which the earth has been explored or dug into, is less than a mile. The deepest mines extend no farther.

Although the earth is so large a body, it is, nevertheless, about one and a half million times smaller than the sun; in other words, it would take about a million and a half globes of the same size as the earth, to make one as large as the sun.

Q. How is the earth upheld,² and its motions produced?

A. By the almighty power of God.

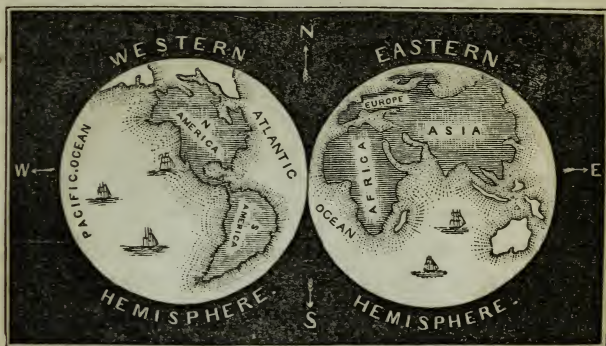
“He hangeth the earth on nothing.”—*Bible*.

¹ AC-COM'-PLISH, complete, obtain.

² UP-HELD', sustained, supported.

LESSON XXII.

HEMISPHERES



Q. Of what is the word "hemisphere" composed?

A. Of *hemi*, "half," and *sphere*, "any round body," as a globe or ball.

Q. What, then, is the meaning of the word Hemisphere?

A. Half of a globe, or half of any round body.

Q. When applied to the earth, what does it mean?

A. It means half of the earth.

Q. If the earth be divided through the centre, in an northerly and southerly direction, what names would you give to these halves?

A. Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Q. If the earth be divided through the centre in a easterly and westerly direction, what name would you give to the northern half?

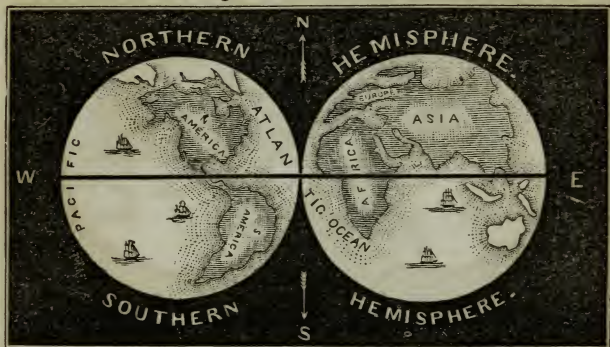
A. The northern half is called the Northern Hemisphere.

Q. What name would you give to the southern half ?

A. The Southern Hemisphere.

Q. How many hemispheres do there appear to be ?

A. Two; the Eastern and Western, or the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.



Q. What great continent is on the Western Hemisphere ?

A. The continent of America.

Q. How is it divided ?

A. It is divided into North and South America.

Q. What continent on the Eastern Hemisphere ?

A. The Eastern Continent.

Q. How is it divided ?

A. It is divided into Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Q. What other large portion of land is sometimes called a continent ?

A. The Island of Australia or New Holland.

Q. On which Hemisphere is it ?

A. It is on the Eastern Hemisphere.

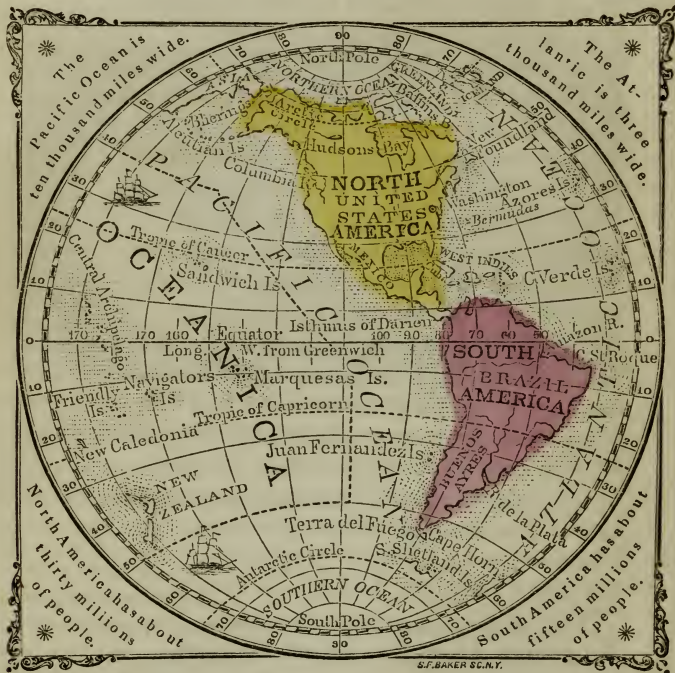
THE WORKS OF CREATION.*

The earth, the “firmament on high,
With all the blue, ethereal¹ sky,”
Were made by God’s creative power
Six thousand years ago or more.
Man, too, was formed to till the ground,
Birds, beasts, and fish, to move around ;
The fish to swim, the birds to fly,
And all to praise the Lord Most High.
This world is round, wise men declare,
And “hung on nothing” in the air.
The Moon around the Earth doth run ;
The Earth and Moon around the Sun.
The Earth moves on its centre, too,
As wheels, and tops, and pulleys do ;
Water and land make up the whole,
From east to west, from Pole to Pole.
Vast mountains rear their lofty heads ;
Rivers roll down their sandy beds ;
Wide lakes expand² among the trees ;
Great islands rise above the seas ;
Peninsulas and Capes project ;³
Straits, Channels, Isthmuses connect ;
While all, in harmony combine,
To praise Almighty Power Divine.

* This will be found an admirable exercise for impressing the principles of Geography on the recollection of the learner ; although introduced more particularly, for the purpose of preserving uniformity in the arrangement of the maps.

¹E-THE'-RE-AL, clear, pure. ²EX-PAND', spread out. ³PRO-JECT', extend, stretch out.

MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



* North America is about four and a half times as large as the United States: South America about three and a half times.

LESSON XXIII.

What grand division lies in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere? N-Aa. What grand division in the southern part? S-Aa. What ocean lies on the east of America? Ac. What, on the west? Pc.

What ocean occupies the southern part of this hemisphere? Sn. What one, the northern part? Nn. What grand division comprises most of the islands of the Pacific? Oceanica. Which are the principal islands of Oceanica? Sh. C-Ao. Fy. Ns. Ms. N-Ca. N-Zd. What is the most southern point of South America called? C-Hn. What island south of it? T-d-Fo.

From whom are most of the names in South America derived? From the Spaniards, the first settlers. What does "Terra del Fuego" mean in English? "The land of fire," from the Spanish "*tierra*" or "*terra*," land; "*del*," of; and "*fuego*," fire.

Why was the island so called? From the numerous fires on its coast. What islands south of Terra del Fuego? S-Sd. For what are they often visited? For seals. What is the most eastern cape of S. America? S-Re. What rivers in this division? An. R-d-l-Pa.

What does "Rio de la Plata" mean? *The river of silver*, from the Spanish, "*rio*," river, and "*de la plata*," of silver. Why did it receive this name? From the abundance of silver found on its banks by Sebastian Cabot, who sailed up it a great distance.

Where do both the Amazon and Plata flow? Ac. Which runs nearly in a southerly direction? R-d-l-Pa. How long is the Amazon? More than four thousand miles. How wide at its mouth? About one hundred and eighty miles.

What islands between North and South America? W-Is. What one is on the map? Ca. What islands east of North America? As. Bs. N-Fd. Id. Gd.

What bays near Greenland? Bs. Hs. Which is the most northerly? Bs. What islands north of New Zealand? N-Ca. What two, north of New Caledonia? Ns. Fy.

Why were the Friendly Isles so called? From the kind feeling of the natives towards one another and towards strangers. What islands nearly north of the Sandwich Islands? An. What strait near these islands? Bs. What does it separate? Aa. & N-a.

How wide is the Pacific Ocean? (See corner of map.) How wide is the Atlantic? How many people in North America? (See corner of map.) In South America?

What isthmus joins North and South America? Dn. What island on the west coast of South America? J-Fz. For what is Juan Fernandez celebrated? As the residence of Alexander Selkirk. What interesting book for children did his story give rise to? The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe written by Daniel De Foe.

MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE



* Europe is about one and a half times as large as the United States: Asia eight times, and Africa five and a half times.

LESSON XXIV.

What two grand divisions in the north of the Eastern Hemisphere? Ee. Aa. What one south of Europe? Aa. What grand division lies partly in this Hemisphere? Oceanica. What island or continent in the south of it? Aa. or N-Hd.

What island south of Australia? V-D-Ld. What islands north of Australia in Oceanica? N-Ga. Bo. Pe. What islands west and south of Borneo? Sa. Ja. What sea south of Asia? An. What ocean? In.

What sea between Africa and Asia? Rd. What one between Africa and Europe? Mn. What, between Europe and Asia? Bk. What ocean on the east of this Hemisphere? Pc. What one on the west? Ac.

What ocean on the north? Nn. What one on the south? Sn. What newly discovered continent there? Antarctic. What island east of Africa? Mr. In what ocean is it? In. What island south of India in Asia? Sa.

What sea in the north of Europe? Bc. What one in the south? Mn. What one in the west of Asia? Cn. What ocean lies west of Europe and Africa, and east of America? Ac. (See Maps of both Hemispheres.)

What isles northwest of the Baltic? British Isles. What ones on the northeast of Asia? Jn. What desert in Africa? G-Dt. What cape at the southern point? G-He.

What island near the west coast of Africa? S-Ha. For what is St. Helena celebrated? The banishment, death, and burial, of Napoleon Bonaparte. Where has he since been entombed? In Paris, with great pomp.

What grand divisions lie east of the Pacific and west of the Atlantic? N-Aa. S-Aa. (See p. 42.) What, between Asia and America in the Pacific? Oceanica.

Which grand division is east of North America? Ee. (See both maps.) Which one is east of South America? Aa. Which, west from Africa? S-Aa.

What is the width of the Indian Ocean? (See corner of map.) How many inhabitants in Europe? How many in Asia? In Africa?

What strait separates the Western from the Eastern Continent? Bherings. (See p. 42.) How wide is it? About thirty-nine miles.

What islands lie on the Equator? Bo. Sa. What ones south of it in this Hemisphere? N-Ga. Ja. N-Hd. V-D-Ld. K-Ld. Mr. S-Ha. What ones north of it? Pe. Jn. To whom does New Holland belong? To the English. What is the principal use they formerly made of it? As a place of banishment for their criminals; who are said "to be sent to Botany Bay," so called from the name of a small bay in the island.

LESSON XXV.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS—TOWNS, STATES, ETC.



Freemen's Meeting.

Q. What is a Village ?

A. A Village is a small collection of houses.

Q. What is a Town ?

A. A Town is a larger collection of houses.

Q. What is a City ?

A. A City is a very large collection of houses.

Q. What is a County ?

A. A County is a union of several towns or cities.

The town where the courts are held, is called the County-Town or shire town. It has usually a court-house and jail.

Q. What is a State ?

A. A State is the union of several counties.

Q. What is the town called where the laws are made ?

A. The Capital of the State.

The building in which the laws are made is the Capitol or State House.

Q. By whom are the laws made ?

A. By Representatives,¹ chosen by the people.

Q. What do they form when assembled in one body ?

A. The Legislature² of the State.

Q. Who are bound to see that the laws are executed or obeyed ?

A. The Governor of the State and other executive³ officers.

LESSON XXVI.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS—UNITED STATES.

Q. What is meant by the United States ?

A. A union of all the separate states.

Q. What is the Government of the United States ?

A. A Republic or Commonwealth.

Q. What kind of government is that ?

A. One in which the people choose their own rulers and make their own laws.

Q. What is the chief officer called ?

A. He is styled President.

Q. What is that government called, in which the people have no voice in electing the ruler ?

A. A Monarchy ; the country, a Kingdom or Empire.

¹ REP-RE-SEN'-TA-TIVES, (Rep-pre-zen'-ta-tives.) ² LEG'-IS-LA-TURE, (Ledge'-is-la-chure.) ³ EX-EC'-U-TIVE, having power to enforce the laws.

An Empire usually embraces a larger extent of country than a Kingdom

Q. What are chief rulers of such governments styled ?

A. Kings, Emperors, Monarchs, Sovereigns, Princes, &c.



A Despot giving Orders.

When the power of the ruler is restricted by laws, it is called a Limited Monarchy ; when it is not so limited, it is called an Absolute Monarchy. If an Absolute Monarch abuse his power, he is called a Despot.

Q. Why is our country often extolled as the best and happiest on earth ?

A. Because it is a *free* country.

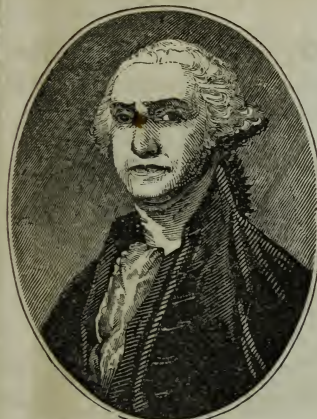
Q. What do the Representatives from the several states form ?

A. They form the Congress of the United States.

Congress, like the State Legislatures, is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives ; and all laws must be made by them, before receiving the signature of the President.

LESSON XXVII.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES



Washington.

Q. Who was the first President ; from what State ; and how long in office ?

A. George Washington of Virginia, eight years in office.

Q. Who was the second, &c. ?

A. John Adams of Massachusetts, four years in office.

Q. Who was the third, &c. ?

A. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, eight years in office.

Q. Who was the fourth, &c. ?

A. James Madison of Virginia, eight years in office.

Q. Who was the fifth, &c. ?

A. James Monroe of Virginia, eight years in office.

Q. Who was the sixth, &c. ?

A. John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, four years in office.



Adams.

Jefferson.

Madison

Monroe.

John Q. Adams.

Q. Who was the seventh, &c. ?

A. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, eight years in office.

Q. Who was the eighth, &c. ?

A. Martin Van Buren of New York, four years in office.

Q. Who was the ninth, &c. ?

A. William Henry Harrison of Ohio, one month in office.

President Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and was succeeded by John Tyler, because he was then Vice-President

Q. Who was the tenth, &c. ?

A. John Tyler of Virginia, four years in office.

Q. Who was the eleventh, &c. ?

A. James K. Polk of Tennessee, now in office.



Jackson.

Van Buren.

Harrison.

Tyler.

Polk.

Q. When does the Presidential term commence, and how long continue ?

A. On the Fourth of March, and continues four years.

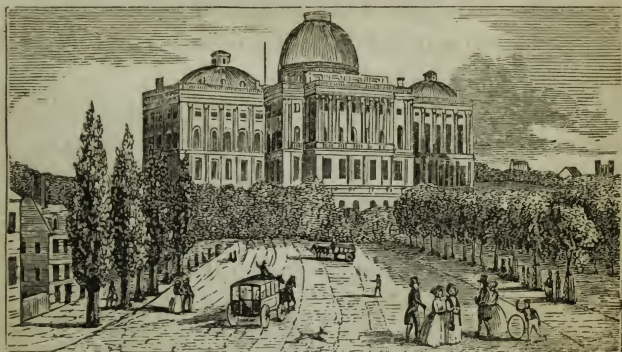
Some have been re-elected for a second term of four years, but none for a third term.

SUCCESSION OF THE PRESIDENTS

First Washington, the chieftain, who conquered our foe,
 Then Adams, Jefferson, after Madison, Monroe,
 Next, Adams, the younger, still counselling the nation,
 Then Jackson—Van Buren, fill the President's station,
 Next Harrison and Tyler, making ten that are past,
 To make room for James Polk, who presides as the last.

LESSON XXVIII.

CHARACTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.



The Capitol at Washington, District of Columbia.

Q. Where does our Congress meet ?

A. At Washington, the Capital of the United States.

The building in which the Congress meets is called the Capitol.

Q. From whom did the Capital of the nation receive its name ?

A. From Gen. George Washington, the first President.

Q. When was Washington born ?

A. February 22d,¹ 1732.²

Q. Who was his father ?

A. Augustus Washington, who died when his son was only ten years old.

Q. For what was Washington early distinguished ?

A. For always telling the truth.

¹ Twenty-second.

² Seventeen hundred and thirty-two.

Q. What traits or peculiarities of character distinguished him in after life?

A. Great prudence and bravery in war; and wisdom and moderation in time of peace.

Q. What office did he hold in our struggle for Independence?

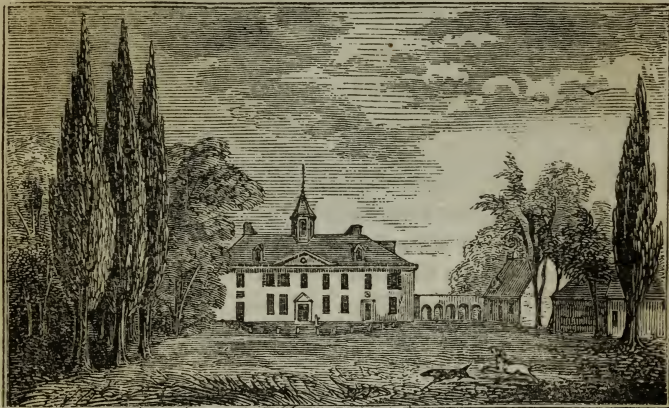
A. He was Commander-in-Chief of the American army.

Q. Where and when did he die?

A. At Mount Vernon, Dec. 14th,¹ 1799,² aged 68³ years.

Q. How is he regarded by his countrymen?

A. As the Father of his Country; the "first in war; first in peace; and first in the hearts of his countrymen."



The Mansion House of Washington.

Mount Vernon, the seat of the late Gen. George Washington, is situated in Fairfax county, Virginia, sixteen miles below Washington City.

His remains⁴ are interred⁵ there, and the mansion house and grounds belong to a branch of the family.

¹ Fourteenth.

² Seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.

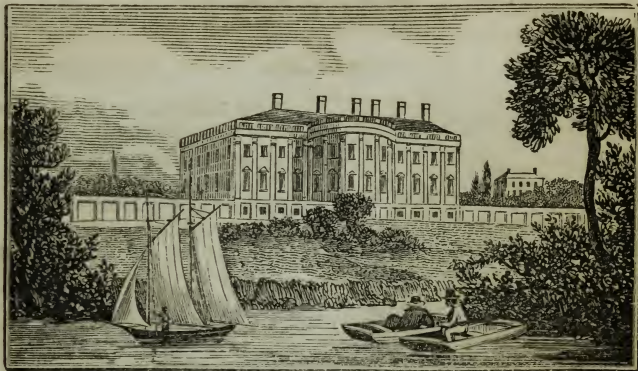
³ Sixty-eight.

⁴ RE-MAINS', relics, dead body.

⁵ IN-TER'-RED, buried, put under ground.

LESSON XXIX.

SEE MAPS OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES, PAGES 42 AND 44.



The President's House at Washington.

In what town do you live? In what county? In what state? In what great Political Division? U-Ss. In what grand division is it? N-Aa. On what continent? American. On what hemisphere? Wn

What ocean lies east of North America? Ac. (See map, p. 42.) What ocean west of it? Pc. What ocean on the north? Nn. What grand division lies south of North America? S-Aa. What isthmus connects the two divisions? Dn.

To tell in this manner, what water or land lies next to any country, is called *bounding it*; in doing which it is convenient to observe the following order:—

First, EAST; next, WEST; then, NORTH; lastly, SOUTH.

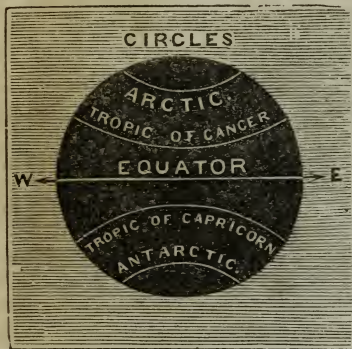
Will you bound again North America? East by the Ac: west by the Pc: north by the N-On: south by S-Aa.

What strait separates it from Asia? Bs. What two oceans does this strait connect? Pc. and N-On. What ocean south of South America? Sn. How is South America bounded? Ac: Pc: N-Aa: S-On. (For the next answers, see page 44.)

Bound Europe? Aa: Ac: N-On: Ar. What sea separates it from Africa? Mn. Bound Africa? Aa. and I-On: Ac: Ee: S-On. What sea between it and Asia? Rd. Bound Asia? Pc: Ee: N-On: In. What sea between Asia and Europe? Bk.

LESSON XXX.

CIRCLES.



What is the top of the figure called? North Pole. What is the bottom of the same figure called? South Pole.

What line divides the figure into two equal parts? Er. What circle lies next north of the Equator? T-of-Cr.

What one lies next south of the Equator? T-of-Cn. What circle lies north of the Tropic of Cancer? Ac.

What one lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn? Ac.

What two circles north of the Equator? T-of-Cr. and Ac.

What two circles south of the Equator? T-of-Cn. and Ac.

SEE THE MAPS OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES, PAGES 42 AND 44.

Near what ocean does the Arctic Circle pass? Nn. What grand divisions of land does it cross? N-Aa. Ee. Aa.

What oceans does the Tropic of Cancer cross? Pc. Ac. What grand divisions of land does it cross? N-Aa. Aa. Aa. What oceans does the Equator cross? Pc. Ac. and In. What grand divisions of land does it cross? S-Aa. and Aa.

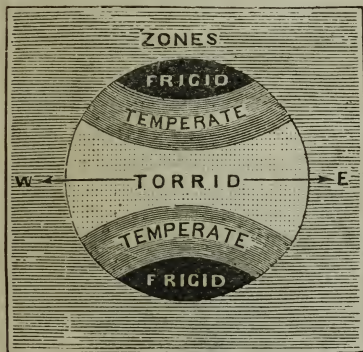
What archipelago does it cross? Cl. (See p. 42.) What large islands does it cross? Sa. Bo. (p. 44.) What oceans does the Tropic of Capricorn cross? Pc. Ac. and In. What clusters of islands a little north of it? Fy. Ns. Ms. (p. 42.)

What large island or continent in the Pacific does it cross? Aa. What large island does it touch in the Indian Ocean? Mr. What island does it nearly touch in the Pacific Ocean? N-Ca. Near what ocean does the Antarctic Circle pass? Sn.

What newly discovered continent does it touch? Antarctic. What Pole south of the Antarctic Circle? S-Pe.

LESSON XXXI.

ZONES



What are the different parts of this figure on the left called? Zones.

What zone occupies the northern part of the figure? Fd. or North Frigid.

What zone occupies the southern part? Fd. or South Frigid.

What zone lies south of the North Frigid? Te. or North Temperate.

What zone lies north of the South Frigid? Te. or South Temperate.

What zone lies between the last two? Td. or Burning Zone.

What two zones lie north of the Torrid? N-Te. and N-Fd. What two zones lie south of the Torrid? S-Te. & S-Fd.

SEE THE MAPS OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES, PAGES 42 AND 44.

Where does the North Frigid Zone lie? Between the Arctic Circle and North Pole. Where, the South Frigid? Between the Antarctic and South Pole. What oceans lie in these zones? N-On. and S-On. What continent lies in the South Frigid? A-Ct.

Where does the South Temperate lie? Between the Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle. What grand divisions lie partly in this zone? S-Aa. Aa. and Australia. What capes in it? Hn. and G-He.

Where does the North Temperate lie? Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. What grand divisions lie partly in this zone? N-Aa. Ee. and Aa. What oceans lie in it? Pc. and Ac.

Where does the Torrid Zone lie? Between the two Tropics. What great circle passes through it east and west? Er. What grand divisions are partly in this zone? S-Aa. Aa. and Aa. What oceans lie partly in this zone? Pc. Ac. and In. What three large islands lie wholly in this zone? N-Ga. Bo. Sa.

LESSON XXXII.

CLIMATE OF DIFFERENT ZONES



The Antarctic Continent, discovered by the United States Exploring Expedition, Jan. 19th, 1840, Charles Wilkes, Esq. Commander.

Q. What do the lines in the figure on page fifty-four represent ?

A. Imaginary circles quite round the earth.

These lines are only imaginary or supposed to exist, for convenience sake, in marking the different divisions of the earth's surface.

Q. What are the names of these circles ?

A. The Arctic and Antarctic, Tropics and Equator.

Q. What is the heat or cold, moisture or dryness of any place called ?

A. It is called climate.

Q. How is the climate of different places generally ascertained ?

A. By their distance from the Equator.

Q. Where is the warmest place ?

A. At the Equator.

Q. What is meant by the word "Zone?"

A. It means a girdle, belt, or band.

Q. Why then have the Zones this name ?

A. Because they pass round the earth as a band.

Q. Why is the Torrid Zone so called ?

A. Because it is excessively¹ hot there.

Q. Why are the Frigid Zones so called ?

A. Because it is excessively cold there.

Q. Why are the Temperate Zones so called ?

A. Because they are neither very hot nor very cold.

Q. How many and what are the Zones ?

A. One Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid.

LESSON XXXIII.

SEASONS, PRODUCTIONS, ANIMALS

Q. What are the seasons of the Torrid Zone ?

A. Two ; the wet and the dry.

Q. What are its most valuable vegetable productions ?

A. Coffee, tea, sugar-cane, bread-fruit, oranges, spices, &c.

Q. What are the most noted animals ?

A. The elephant, camel, rhinoceros,² lion, crocodile, &c.

Q. Will you describe the inhabitants ?

A. They are dark-colored, passionate, and indolent.³

Q. What are the seasons of the Frigid Zones ?

A. A short and warm summer, and a long, cold winter.

¹EX-CES'-SIVE-LY, extremely. ²RHI-NOC'-E-ROS, (Ri-nos'-se-ros.) ³IN'-DO-LENT, lazy.

Q. What animals live in the Frigid Zone?

A. The white bear, dog, reindeer, sable, ermine, &c.



Chinese Gentleman and Servant.



Egyptian Female

Q. Will you describe the inhabitants?

A. They are dark-colored, ignorant, and indolent.

Q. What are the seasons of the Temperate Zones?

A. Four; spring, summer, autumn or fall, and winter.

Q. What are the chief productions?

A. Wheat, rice, maize, cotton, tobacco, grass, fruit.

Q. What are the most noted wild animals?

A. Buffaloes, elks, wolves, bears, panthers, foxes, deer.

Q. What are some of the domestic and useful animals?

A. The horse, ox, sheep, swine.

Q. Will you describe the inhabitants?

A. Generally fair, robust,¹ intelligent, and industrious.

¹Ro'-BUST, strong.

LESSON XXXIV.

RACES OF MEN.



Q. Who were the first inhabitants on the earth ?

A. Adam and Eve.

Q. Who may be called their descendants ?

A. All the people that ever lived.

Q. How many inhabitants are now supposed to be on the earth ?

A. About nine hundred millions.

Q. How many die and are born every minute ?

A. About forty-five, or nearly one every second.

Q. How do people of different countries mostly differ ?

A. In their features and color.

- Q. In what other respects do they differ? (See back cover of this book.)
- A. In their language, government, religion, dress, &c.
- Q. Name some people, or nation, that are white?
- A. The Europeans, from whom we are descended.
- Q. Name some that are of a deep copper color, or nearly red?
- A. The Indians of North America.
- Q. Name some that are black?
- A. The African or Negro race.
- Q. Name others of a yellowish or brownish color?
- A. The Chinese, Japanese,¹ &c. are yellowish, the Malays, brown.



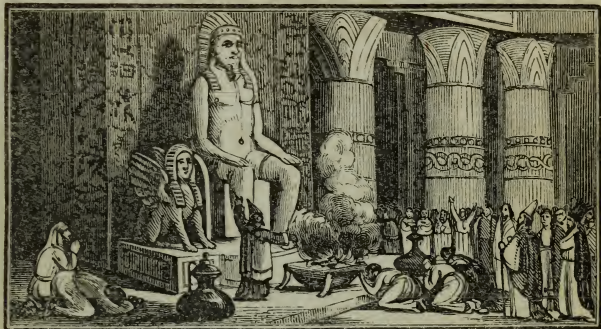
Chinese Opium Smoker

“God made of one blood, all nations of men, for to dwell on the face of all the earth.”—*Bible*.

¹ JAP'-AN-ESE, (Jap'-pah-nees.)

LESSON XXXV.

RELIGION.



Pagan worship.

Q What is Religion ?

A. The worship of God and love of one another.

Q. When worship is offered to the sun, moon, stars and other objects, what is it called ?

A. Idolatry or false worship.

Q What are the principal religions in the world ?

A. Pagan, Mahometan, Jewish, and Christian.

Q. Who are the Pagans ?

A. Those who worship idols.

Q. Who are Mahomedans ?

A. Those who follow Mahomet, an impostor.

Q. Who are the Jews ?

A. Those who believe in God, but reject Christ.*

* They expect a Saviour yet to come

Q. Who are Christians ?

A. Those who believe in God and Christ the Saviour.

Q. What are the three grand classes of Christians ?

A. Catholics, Greeks, and Protestants.

Q. What is the number of Pagans ?

A. About six hundred millions.



Temple of Buddha, Canton, China

Q. What is the number of Christians ?

A. About two hundred millions.

Q. What is the number of Mahomedans ?

A. About ninety-seven millions.

Q. What is the number of Jews ?

A. About three millions.

LESSON XXXVI.

THE CREATION, DELUGE, BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR.



Ancient Egyptian Chariot.

Q. When was the world created ?

A. Nearly six thousand years ago.

The creation of the world, reckoning up to the present time, 1847,¹ took place 5,851² years ago.

Q. When did the Deluge happen ?

A. A little more than four thousand years ago.

Q. How many years after the creation did it occur ?

A. A little more than sixteen hundred and fifty.

¹ Eighteen hundred and forty seven. ² Five thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

This remarkable event occurred 1,656¹ years after the creation, or 4,195² years ago, reckoning as above.

Q. Who were saved from being destroyed by the deluge?

A. Noah and his family, consisting of eight persons in all.

Q. Where did the ark rest after the flood?

A. On the top of Mount Ararat in Asia.

Q. How long was it from the creation to the appearance of our Saviour?

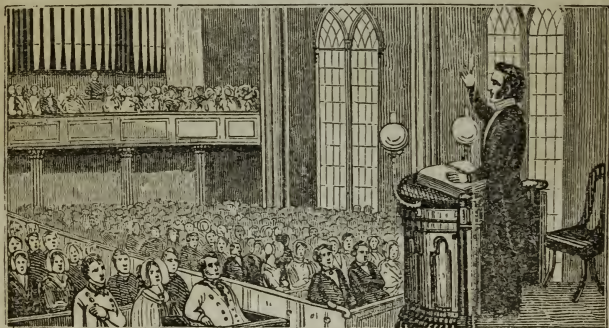
A. Four thousand and four years.

Q. What letters are usually placed before a date, to show that the time is reckoned from the creation?

A. A. M., for *Anno³ Mundi*,⁴ "in the year of the world."

Q. From what event do we now reckon dates or time?

A. From the birth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ.



Christian Worship.

Q. What letters do we use to show this event?

A. A. D., for *Anno Domini*,⁵ "in the year of our Lord."

¹ One thousand six hundred and fifty-six. ² Four thousand one hundred and ninety-five. ³ AN'-NO, in the year. ⁴ MUN'-DI, of the world. ⁵ DOM'-I-NI, of the Lord.

LESSON XXXVII.

AMERICA



The house in which Columbus was born, at Genoa, in Italy.

1. AMERICA, which is often called the New World, was first made known to Europeans, in the fifteenth century, or in 1492,¹ about three hundred and fifty years ago.

XXXVII. What is America often called? 1. When was it first discovered or made known? 1. How long since? 1.

¹Fourteen hundred and ninety-two

View of an Indian Village, on the River St. Lawrence.



2. The voyagers who made the earliest discoveries, were Christopher Columbus, Sebastian Cabot, and Amerigo Vespucci.

3. The New Continent was named after Amerigo Vespucci, although the honor properly belonged to Columbus, who was the first discoverer.¹

Who made the earliest discoveries? 2. From whom did America receive its name? 3. To whom, as the first discoverer, did that honor properly belong? 3.

¹ DIS-COV'-ER-ER, one who finds, shows, discloses or reveals

4. America was found in possession of a race of men, mostly barbarous,¹ who are called Red Men or Indians.

5. The Mexicans and Peruvians had established regular forms of government, and had become partially² civilized.

6. America was immediately seized upon by various European nations, the chief of which were the Spaniards, English, and French.



An Indian Hut in South America.

What race of men was found in possession of America? 4. Were they barbarous or civilized? 4. What tribes had established regular forms of government? 5. What was their character in respect to civilization? 5. Who took possession of America? 6.

¹ BAR'-BA-ROUS, rude, uncivilized, ignorant.

² PAR'-TIAL-LY, in part.

Fuegians, or natives of Terra del Fuego, an island near the southern part of this continent. They are of a brown complexion, paint themselves, and wear only a seal-skin on their backs.



7. The Spaniards took possession of Mexico, Guatimala,¹ and South America; the English, of the United States; and the French, of Canada.

8. The features² of America are on the grandest scale: rivers, the largest in the world; lakes, like seas; and vast ranges of mountains, containing the most sublime³ scenery.⁴

9. America is divided into North and South America,

Which part of America was taken possession of by the Spaniards?

7. Which, by the English? 7. Which, by the French? 7. What is said concerning the features of America? 8. What, of its rivers? 8. What, of its lakes? 8. What, of its mountains? 8. How is America divided? 9.

¹ GUA-TI-MA'-LA, (Gau-te-ma'-la.) ² FEA'-TURES, lineaments, cast of the face.

³ SUB-LIME,' grand, imposing.

⁴ SCE'-NE-RY, surface, aspect.

and contains about forty-five millions of inhabitants, consisting of Whites, Negroes, and Indians.

10. The Indians still occupy most of the continent.

11. They are of an olive complexion; tall, straight and robust; kind to strangers, faithful to friends; but cruel and implacable¹ to enemies.*

12. The line between North and South America, crosses the Isthmus of Darien, a little north of the equator.



Fuegian Female

What is the number of inhabitants in America? 9. Of what do they consist? 9. Which class still occupies the greater part? 10. Describe them. 11. Where does the line which divides America cross? 12.

* Many opinions have been formed as to the origin of the Indians in this country. By some, they are supposed to have crossed Bhering Straits from Asia, a distance of only thirty-nine miles, either in their canoes, or in the winter on the ice. Either mode was practicable, as the natives often sail beyond that distance in the open sea; besides, a passage on the ice in winter, is both safe and easy. From the best accounts we have, it is probable that the New World has not been inhabited more than twelve hundred years.

¹IM-PLA'-CA-BLE, not to be appeased or pleased, malicious.

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA



LESSON XXXVIII.

What division lies nearly in the middle of North America? U-Ss. What, north of the United States? B-Aa.

What division in the northeast? Gd. What, in the northwest? R-Ps. What two, in the south? Mo. and Ga. What peninsula north of Guatemala? Yn.

What are the divisions of North America? U-Ss. B-Aa. Gd. R-Ps. Mo. Ga. Their capitals? Wn. of U-Ss. Ml. of B-Aa. Mo. of Mo. S-Sr. of Ga.

What bounds the United States on the east? Ac. What, on the west? Pc. On the north? B-Aa. On the south? Mo. and Gulf of Mo.

What mountains in the northwest of North America? Ry. What, in Mexico? Cs. What, in the United States? Ay.

Which are the four largest rivers in the United States? Mi. Mi. As. Rd. Where does the first flow? G-of-Mo. Where, the rest? Mi.

What territory on the west was, till recently, claimed both by Great Britain and the United States? On. What islands near it? K-Gs. Q-Cs. Vs.

Which is the only important river in Oregon? Ca. What cluster of islands lies between North and South America on the east? W-Is.

Which of these islands is the largest? Ca. What sea lies south of Cuba? Cn. What gulf and peninsula on the west of Mexico? G-of-Ca. Ca.

What peninsula in the north of Guatemala? Yn. What cluster of islands between North and South America? W-Is. What cluster north of the last? Ba.

To what country do the Bermuda Islands belong? To Great Britain. What island and cape lie northeast of the United States? N-Fd. C-Se.

Which division lies south of British America? U-Ss. Which, northwest of Guatemala? Mo. Which, southwest of Greenland? B-Aa.

What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland? Fl. Which is the largest town in the United States? N-Yk. What large lakes lie between the United States and Canada? Sr. Ee. Oo. What lake is wholly in the United States? Mn.

What state has been recently admitted into the Union? Ts. Its capital? An. What river forms the western boundary? R-d-Ne. or Rio Grande.

Which divisions of North America are bounded, in part, by the Atlantic? U-Ss. B-Aa. Gd. Which, by the Pacific? R-Ps. B-Aa. U-Ss. Mo. Ga.

LESSON XXXIX.

NORTH AMERICA.



Mr. West, the English Missionary near Lake Winnipeg, visiting some Indians five hundred miles from his station, in a sleigh drawn by dogs. "Each dog can drag, over a smooth surface of snow, about two hundred pounds, at the rate sometimes of sixty miles a day."

1. NORTH AMERICA is divided into British America, the Russian Possessions, and Greenland, in the north; Mexico and Guatemala, in the south; and the United States, in the middle.

XXXIX.—What are the divisions of North America? 1. Which lie in the north? 1. Which, in the south? 1. Which, in the middle?

2. It has a more numerous and intelligent¹ population than South America, and the best institutions² in the world.



Costume or Dress of the ladies of the Azores ; islands healthy and fertile, east of North America on the Western Hemisphere.

3. Along the eastern coast, is a remarkable current, called the Gulf Stream, the waters of which are much warmer than those of the ocean through which it flows.

What is said of its population? 2. What, of its institutions? 2. What remarkable current along the eastern coast? 3. What is said of its waters? 3.

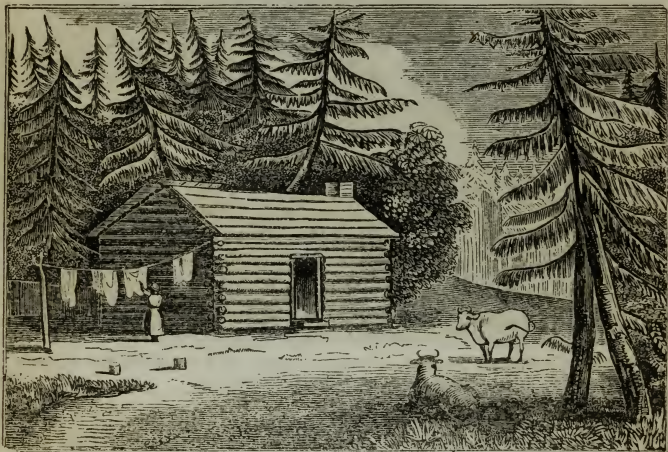
¹ IN-TEL'-LI-GENT, well-informed.

² IN-STI-TU'-TIONS, governments, &c.

4. The climate in the north, is cold ; in the middle, mild and agreeable ; in the south, exceedingly warm.

5. Owing to various causes, the climate of North America is much colder than that of Europe, in places equally distant from the equator.

6. The northern parts have been partially¹ explored by Captains Parry, McKenzie, Barrow, and others.



Canadian Log Hut.

What is said of the climate of the north ? 4. Of the interior or middle ? 4. Of the south ? 4. Is the climate of North America colder than that of Europe in places equally distant from the equator ? 5. To what is it owing ? 5. Who explored the northern parts ? 6.

¹PAR'-TIAL-LY, in part, not much.

Subterranean or underground Huts in the northern regions.



7. The population of North America is about thirty millions, consisting of whites, negroes, and Indians. Many of the inhabitants of the north build huts of snow and ice; others live in subterranean¹ ones.

8. They subsist² chiefly on seals and other fish, and ride in sledges drawn by dogs or rein-deer. Some live on moss and the bark of trees.

What is the population of North America? 7. In what do the inhabitants of the north live? 7. On what do they subsist? 8.

¹ SUB-TER-RA'-NEAN, under the ground.

² SUB-SIST', live, feed.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



LESSON XL.

THE SIX EASTERN STATES.—What other name have the Eastern States? New England. Which of them border on the Atlantic? Me. N-He. Ms. R-Id. Ct. Which are bounded on the north by British America? Vt. N-He. Me.

What province of British America lies north of these States? C-Et. What province east of Maine? N-Bk. Name the Eastern States? Me. N-He. Ms. R-Id. Ct. Vt. The capitals of each? Aa. Cd. Bn. Pe. and Newport, Hd. and N-Hn. Mr.

THE FIVE MIDDLE STATES.—Which of these lie on the Atlantic? N-Yk. N-Jy. De. Md. What state bounds them on the south? Va. On the west? Oo. What provinces on the north? Canada East and Canada West.

Name the Middle States? N-Yk. N-Jy. Pa. De. Md. Name the capitals of each? Ay. of N-Yk. Tn. of N-Jy. Hg. of Pa. Dr. of De. As. of Md.

THE NINE SOUTHERN STATES.—What ocean and gulf on the east and south of these States? Ac. Mo. Which state forms a peninsula? Fa.

Which is the most northern? Va. Which, the most southern? Fa. and Ts. What river between Mississippi and Louisiana? Mi. What one in Louisiana? Rd.

To what falls have steamboats ascended the Mississippi? S-Ay. What states border on the southern ones? As. Te. Ky. Oo. Pa. Md.


Name the southern states? Va. N-Ca. S-Ca. Ga. Fa. Aa. Mi. La. Ts. The capitals of each? Rd. Rh. Ca. Me. Te. Ta. Jn. N-Os. An.

THE TEN WESTERN STATES.—Which of these States lie on the Mississippi? As. Te. Ky. Mi. Is. Wn. Ia. Which, on the Ohio? Is. Ia. Oo. Ky, Te. Which, mostly on the Lakes? Mn

What territory lies on the Pacific? Oregon. What District east of Oregon and west of Iowa? Mandan. What Territory south of Mandan? Indian.

What large lakes bound the Western division on the north. Ws. Sr. Hn. Ee. Which lies mostly in Michigan? Mn. What Falls between Erie and Ontario? Na.

Name the Western States? Co. Ky. Te. As. Mi. Is. Ia. Mn. Ia. Wn. Their capitals? Cs. Ft. Ne. L-Rk. J-Cy. Sd. Is. Dt. I-Cy. Mn. The Territories? In. Mandan & Oregon.

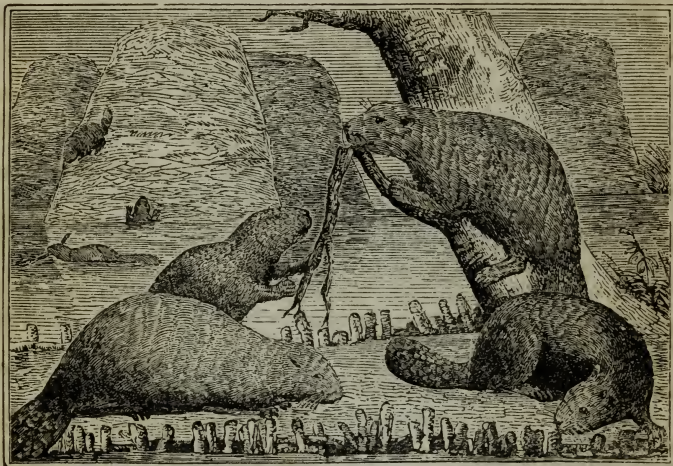
 If the learner is old enough, let him now bound each State separately, in one or more lessons.

SITUATION.—What ocean on the east of the United States? Ac. What country on the north? B-Aa. What gulf on the south? Mo.

What river separates the United States from British America? S-Le. What large river flows into the Gulf of Mexico? Mi. What large ones flow into the Mississippi? Mi. Oo. As. Rd. What lakes between the United States and British America? Oo. Ee. Hn. Sr. Ws. Name all the States and Territories in the Union.

LESSON XLI.

THE UNITED STATES.



Beavers building a Dam.

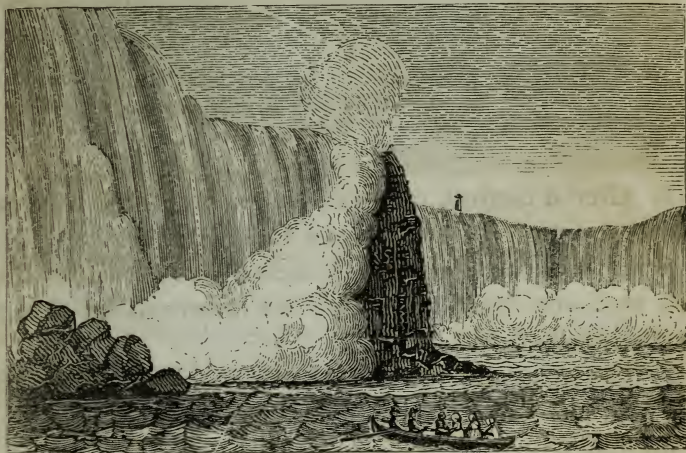
1. THE UNITED STATES form the most important part of America. They comprise thirty States and three Territories, with an average breadth of about three thousand miles from east to west.

2. They are divided into Eastern or New England, Middle, Southern, and Western States.

XLI.—What do the United States form? 1. What do they comprise? 1. What is their average breadth? 1. How are they divided? 2.

3. Thirteen States—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—were, originally, British Colonies, until A. D. 1776,¹ when an instrument, called the “Declaration of Independence,” was published.

4. The American Army was commanded by General George Washington, who was universally revered.

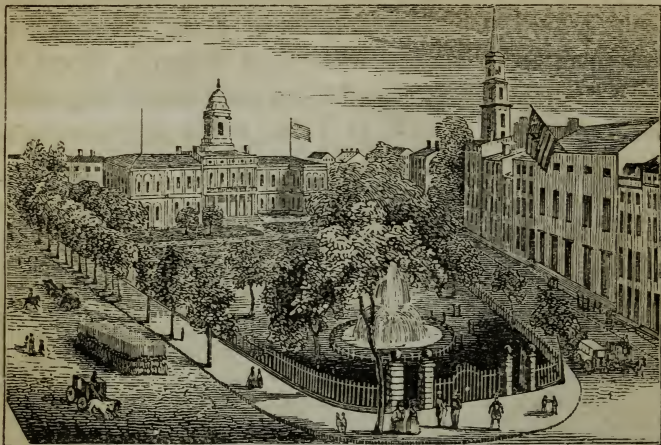


View of the Great Falls of Niagara on the Niagara River, between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Which states were colonies of Great Britain? 3. When did they declare their Independence? 3. Who commanded our army? 4.

¹ Seventeen hundred and seventy-six

View of the Park and City Hall, in New York



5. After a contest of seven years, the British were compelled to acknowledge our Independence.

6. In 1812,¹ another war occurred between the British and Americans, in which the latter gained many battles on land and at sea.

7. The principal mountains are, the Alleghanies on the east and the Rocky mountains on the west.

How long did the contest continue? 5. What were the British compelled to do? 5. When did another war occur? 6. What is said respecting the battles? 6. What are the principal mountains of the United States on the east? 7. What, on the west? 7.

¹ Eighteen hundred and twelve

8. The entire¹ territory of the United States is geographically or naturally divided into three great regions.

9. *First*, the slope² from the Alleghany and other mountains, to the Atlantic, on the east, embracing the States which lie on that ocean.

10. *Second*, the great Valley of the Mississippi, lying between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains.



View of Philadelphia.

Into how many regions are the United States geographically or naturally divided? 8. How far does the first region extend? 9. What does it embrace? 9. What is the second region? 10. Where does it lie? 10.

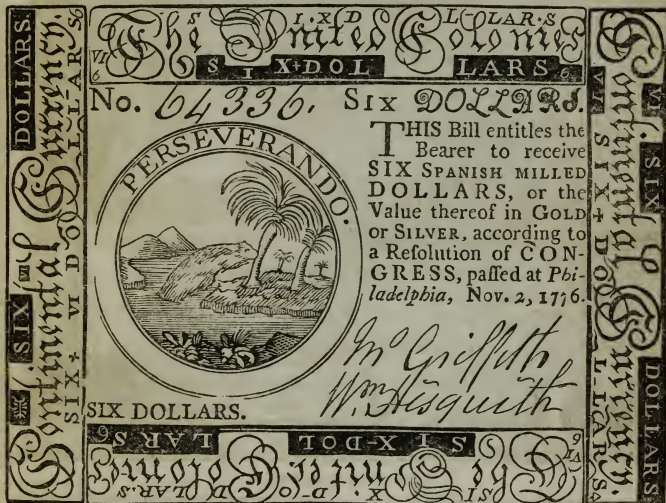
¹EN-TIRE', whole

²SLOPE, a gradual descent.

11. *Third*, the slope from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, on the west, including Oregon.

12. In the Mississippi Valley, comprising the Western States, are vast forests, extensive grassy plains, called Prairies, and some of the largest rivers in the world.

13. The Western Slope, comprising Oregon, is watered by the Columbia, the principal river in this region.



Fac-simile of the Face of a Continental Bill, issued by Congress during the Revolutionary War.

What is the third region? 11. What does the Mississippi Valley comprise? 12. What is said of its forests and plains? 12. What of its rivers? 12. What does the Western slope comprise? 13. How is



Fac-simile¹ of the Back of a Continental Bill.

14. The Eastern Region is watered by a large number of streams, much valued for their navigation.

15. In North America, there are supposed to be more than fifty thousand miles of river navigation; and the United States are intersected or crossed by canals and railroads in various places.

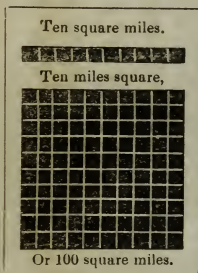
it watered? 13. What is said of it? 13. What is said of the Eastern region? 14. How many miles of river navigation, in North America?

15. What is said respecting railroads and canals? 15.

¹FAC-SIM'-I-LE, an exact copy

16. Schools and colleges are so numerous, that the people in general receive a good education. Most of the schools are free.

17. All religions are tolerated¹ by law in the United States. The population is about twenty millions.



18. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, as ceded² to the United States, A. D. 1790,³ was ten miles square, and lay on both sides of the Potomac river.

19. *Washington*, the capital⁴ of the United States, is situated on the Potomac, in this District. *Philadelphia* was the first capital.

What is said of schools and colleges? 16. Which are mostly free? 16. What is said of religions? 17. What is the population? 17. What was it by the census of 1840? About seventeen millions. When was the District of Columbia ceded to the United States? 18. What is said of its extent and situation? 18. What is meant by 10 miles square? A square having four sides, each 10 miles long. What, by a square? Any figure or thing having four equal sides and four equal angles or corners. How many square miles did the District of Columbia contain? One hundred. What and where is the capital of the United States? 19. What place was the first capital? 19.

How many inhabitants has Washington city? 20. By whom was

¹ TOL'-ER-A-TED, allowed, permitted

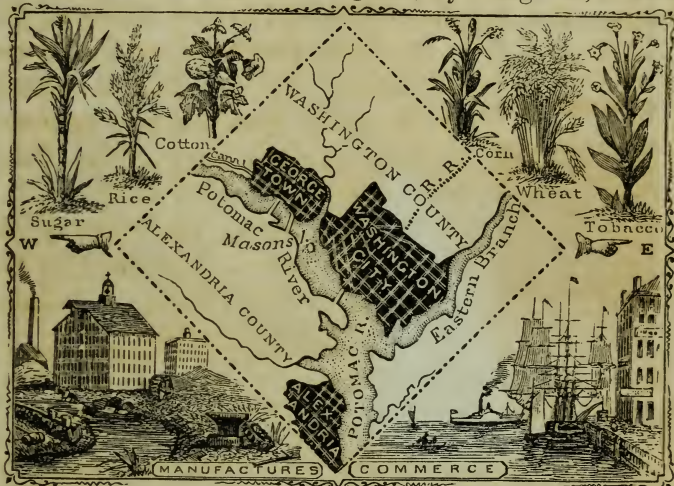
² CE'-DED, granted, given.

³ Seventeen hundred and ninety

⁴ CAP'-I-TAL, seat of government.

20. Washington has now about twenty-three thousand inhabitants. It was laid out by Gen. Washington.

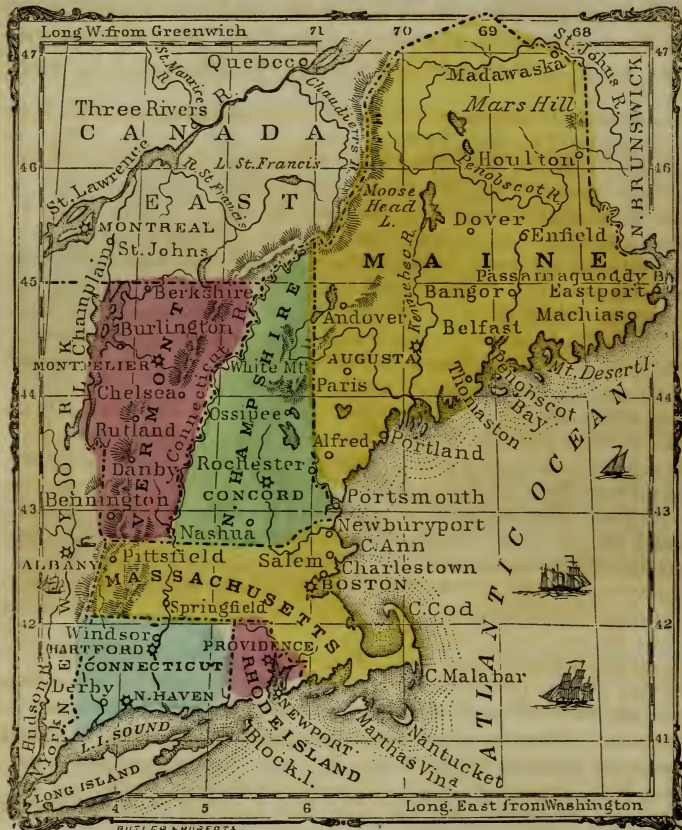
21. Alexandria county, formerly a part of this District, was ceded back to Virginia, by Congress, in 1846.



Map of the District of Columbia.

it laid out? 20. What is said of the county of Alexandria? 21. What two towns in this District? Wn. and Gn. (See the map of the District) On what river are Georgetown and Alexandria? Pc. Does this river run northerly or southerly? Which town is most northerly? Gn. Which is most southerly? Aa. Which are on the north side of the river? Gn. Wn. Between what streams does Washington lie? The two branches of the Potomac. Which is now the only county in the District? Wn.

MAP OF THE EASTERN STATES



LESSON XLII.

MAINE.—What bounds it on the east? N-Bk What, on the north? Canada East. What, on the south and west? Ac. N-He. C-Et. What and where is the capital? Aa. Kc. Which is the largest town? Pd Which are the principal rivers? Kc. Pt. S-Js

What towns on the Penobscot? Bt. Br. Ed. What bay on the east? Py. What towns in this part? Et. Ms. What ones on the St. Johns? Ma. Hn. What, on the coast? Et. Ms. Tn. Pd. What lake is the source of the Kennebec? M-Hd. What bay on the coast? Pt. What island near it? M-Dt

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bound it on the east? Me. and Ac. On the west? Vt. On the north? C-Et. On the south? Ms. Capital and largest town? Cd. Ph.

On what ocean is Portsmouth? Ac. What mountains in the north? We. What river on the west? Ct. What other principal towns? Oe. Rr. Na.

VERMONT.—Bound it? N-He: N-Yk: C-Et: Ms. What lake on the north-west? Cn. Which are the Principal towns? Be. Bn. Mr. Rd. Bn. Brattleboro.

What river separates this state from New Hampshire? Ct. What states does it flow through? Ms. and Ct. Where does it empty? L-I-Sd.

MASSACHUSETTS —Bound it on the east? Ac. On the west? N-Yk. On the north? Vt. and N-He. On the south? Ct. R-Id. and Ac. Largest town? Bn.

What towns on or near the coast? Nt. Sm. Cn. Bn. What capes? An. Cd. Mr. What towns on the west? Pd. Sd. What large and flourishing town in the interior of the state? Worcester. What islands on the southeast? Nt. M. Vineyard.

RHODE ISLAND.—Bound it? Ms: Ct: Ms: Ac. Capitals? Pe. and Nt. Largest town? Pe. What Island belongs to it? Bk. What town on the coast? Nt.

CONNECTICUT.—Bound it? R-Id: N-Yk: Ms: L-I-Sd. How long is the sound? One hundred and twenty miles. What island south of it? L-Id. Which are the capitals? Hd. and N-Hn. Which are the five largest towns? N-Hn. Hd. Norwich, New London, and Middletown. Which is the largest town? N-Hn.

On what river are Hartford, Windsor, and Middletown? Ct. On what, are New London and Norwich? On the Thames river, in the eastern part of the state.

SITUATION.—Name the Eastern States? Me. N-He. Vt. Ms. R-Id. Ct. Which border on the Atlaniic? Me N-He. Ms. R-Id. Ct. What country on the east? N-Bk. What, on the north? C-Et. What state on the west? N-Yk.

Why were the eastern states first called New England? From their fancied resemblance to old England

LESSON XLIII.

THE SIX EASTERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES.



Indians attacking the First Settlers.

1. THE SIX EASTERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES are, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.¹

XLIII.—How many Eastern States are there? 1. Which are they? 1.

¹ CON-NECT'-I-CUT, (Kon-net'-e-cut.)

2. These States were settled more than two hundred years ago, by pious emigrants from England, who were called Puritans or Pilgrims.

3. The rock on which they landed, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, is often visited, and held in great veneration.

4. On Bunker Hill, near Boston, a monument of



View of Boston and Bunker Hill

When were these States settled? 2. By whom? 2. What were they called? 2. Why were they called Puritans? Because they professed to have a purer religion than others. Why called Pilgrims also? Because they came to this country for the enjoyment of their religion. What is said of Plymouth rock? 3. Where is Bunker Hill? 4. What has been erected there? 4. For what purpose? 4.

granite has been erected, to commemorate¹ the battle fought there, at the commencement of the Revolution.

5. New England is distinguished for the intelligence and enterprise of its inhabitants, and its valuable system of common schools.

6. A large part of Maine, especially in the north, is covered with forests; and much lumber is exported.



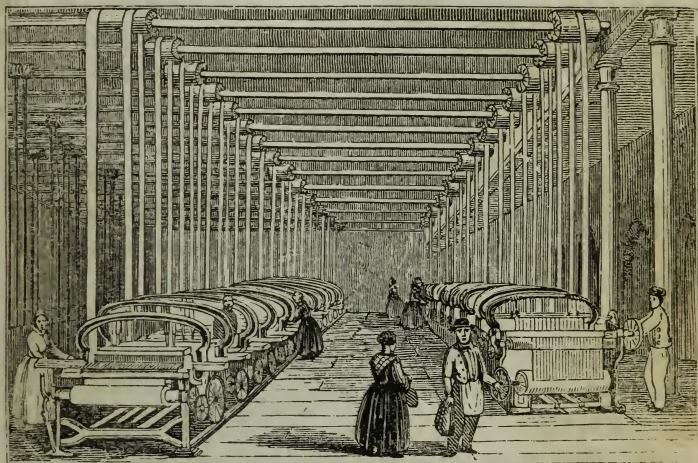
Ship Building.

For what is New England distinguished in respect to its inhabitants? 5. For what else is it distinguished? 5. With what is a large part of Maine covered? 6. What is said of its lumber? 6.

¹ COM-MEM'-O-RATE, remember, keep in mind.

7. New Hampshire and Vermont are hilly countries; and the inhabitants chiefly farmers and graziers.¹

8. The land in Massachusetts is highly cultivated, and it is the most populous State in New England. The islands, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard belong to this State.



Interior of the Cotton Factory.

What is said of New Hampshire and Vermont? 7. What, of their inhabitants? 7. What, of the land in Massachusetts? 8. What, in respect to the population of the state? 8. What islands are mentioned, as belonging to this state? 8. What is said of Boston? 9. On what harbor is Boston? Bn. (see its map.) What important towns

¹GRA-ZIERS, those who feed cattle on grass.



Map of the vicinity of Boston.

9. *Boston* in this State, is a wealthy and commercial city, and the largest in New England.

10. *Lowell* is the largest manufacturing town in the Union.

11. The other important towns are, *New Haven* and *Hartford* in Connecticut; *Portland* in Maine;

and *Portsmouth* in New Hampshire.

12. The soil of Connecticut is good; and most of the people are farmers.

13. This state has some very flourishing manufactories.

14. A large fund is set apart for the support of free schools.



The Charter Oak, at Hartford, Connecticut.

around Boston? Cn. Ce. Ry. What is said of Lowell? 10. Which are

15. Rhode Island is the smallest state in the Union. It is noted for its manufactures.

16. Narragansett Bay is a beautiful expanse of water, thirty miles in extent. At the head of this bay lies Providence, the largest town in Rhode Island, to which place it is navigable for large ships.

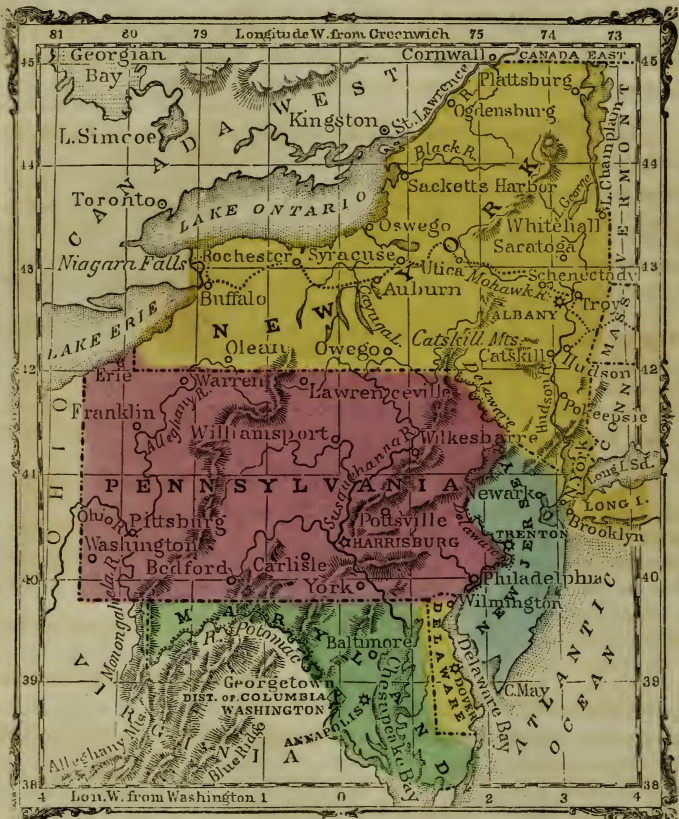


Map of the Vicinity of Providence.

17. Newport, at the mouth of Narragansett Bay, is noted for its fine harbor and beautiful situation.

the two largest towns in Connecticut? 11. Which, in Maine? 11. Which, in New Hampshire? 11. What is said of the soil of Connecticut? 12. What, of the people? 12. What, of the manufactories? 13. What, of the schools? 14. Which is the smallest State in the Union? 15. For what is it noted? 15. What town at the head of Narragansett Bay? Pe. (See map.) What town near the mouth? Nt. What other important places in the vicinity of Providence? Pt. Wk. Wn. Bl. What islands in the bay? Ct. Pe. What is said of this bay? 16. How far is it navigable? 16. Which is the largest town in Rhode Island? 16. Where is Newport? 17. For what is it noted? 17.

MAP OF THE MIDDLE STATES.



AUTL E. G. REPERTS.

LESSON XLIV.

NEW-YORK.—What bounds it on the east? Vt. Ms. and Ct. On the west and north? C-Wt. On the south? Pa. N-Jy. and Atlantic.

What lakes and river between it and Canada? Ee. Oo. S-Le. What Falls between the lakes? Na. What river in the east? Hn. What is the principal branch of the Hudson? Mk. What towns on the Hudson? N-Yk. Pe. Cl. Hn. Ay. Ty.

What railroad and canal run east and west across this state? The Great Western Railroad and the Erie Canal. What towns on this route? Sy. Ua. Se. An. Rr. Bo. On what lake is Buffalo? Ee. What mountains in the south? Cl.

What towns on Lake Ontario? Oo. S-Hr. What towns in the north? Og. Pg. What, north of Schenectady? Sa. Wl. What lakes in the northeast? Ge. and Cn.

Which is the capital of this State? Ay. On what river is it? Hn. Which is the largest town? N-Yk. What large town on Long Island, opposite New York? Bn.

NEW JERSEY.—Bound it? Ac: Pa: N-Yk: De. What river on the west? De. In what state does it rise? N-Yk.

What bay between New Jersey and Delaware? De. The capital and the largest town? Tn. Nk. What cape at the south? My.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Bound it on the east? N-Yk. N-Jy. On the west and north? Oo. N-Yk. On the south? De. Md. Va. Which, and on what river is the capital? Hg. Sa. The largest town? Pa. The principal rivers? De. Sa. Ay. Ma. What do the Alleghany and Monongahela form? Oo.

In what state do the first three rise? N.Yk. Into what bay does the Susquehanna flow? Ce. Into what bay does the Delaware flow? De.

What town on the Ohio at the junction of its two branches? Pg. What other important towns in this state? Ee. Yk. Pe. We.

DELAWARE.—Bound it? De-Bay: Md: Pa: Md. Which is the capital town? Dr. What other chief town? Wn. Which is in the northern part? Wn.

MARYLAND.—Bound it? De: Va: Pa: Va. Capital and largest town? As. Be. Which is a little northwest of the Chesapeake Bay? Be.

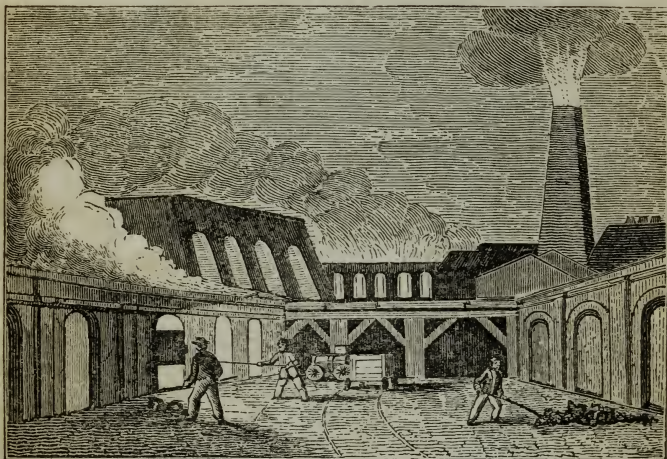
On what bay is Annapolis? Ce. What river on the west? Pc. What towns on it, in the District of Columbia? Wn. Gn

SITUATION.—What states lie on the east of the Middle States? Vt. Ms. Ct. What countries on the north? C-Et. C-Wt. What lakes? Ee. Oo. What state, south? Va.

Which states of this division border on the Atlantic? N-Yk. N-Jy. De. Md. Which, on lake Erie? N-Yk. Pa. What bays in the south? De. Ce.

LESSON XLV.

THE FIVE MIDDLE STATES.



Iron Mines in Pennsylvania.

1. THE FIVE MIDDLE STATES, are, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.
2. They were originally settled by the Dutch or Hollanders, and by the English.

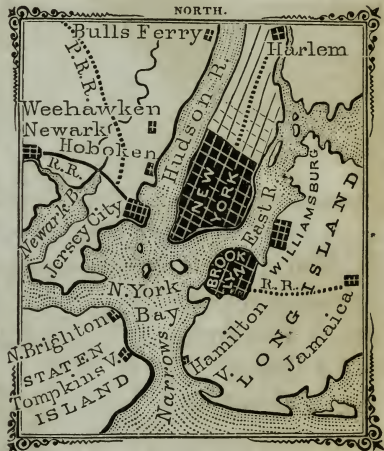
XLV.—How many Middle States are there? 1. Name them? 1. By whom were they settled? 2.

3. The people are well-informed, and mostly engaged in the cultivation of wheat, and foreign commerce.

4. *West Point*, in New York, has a Military Academy, and is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, about fifty miles from the city of New York.

5. *New York* is the largest and most commercial city in America. In 1840,¹ the population was three hundred and thirteen thousand. It is now about four hundred thousand.

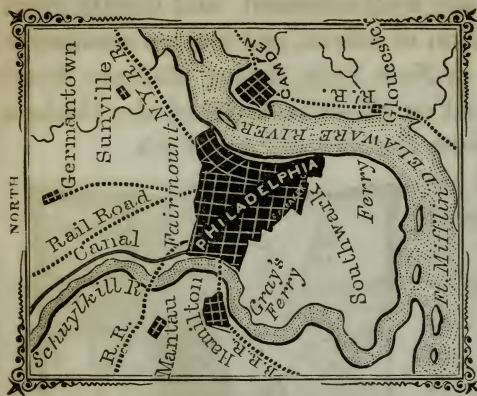
6. The city is supplied with pure water brought from the Croton River, by an aqueduct, forty miles long.



Map of New York and its Vicinity

What is said of the people? 3. In what are they mostly engaged? 3. Where is West Point? 4. What Academy has it? 4. What is said of the city of New York? 5. What was the population in 1840? 5. What is it now? 5. How is it supplied with water? 6. Which are the principal places around New York? Bn. Wg. J-Cy. (See its map.) What bay, south of it? N-Yk. What is its entrance called? Ns.

¹ Eighteen hundred and forty.



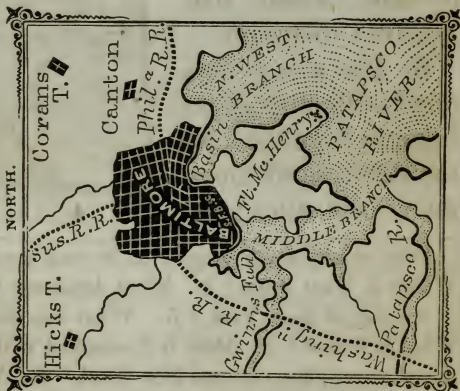
Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia.

7. Pennsylvania has extensive iron and coal mines. *Pittsburg* is the chief seat of the iron manufacture.

8. *Philadelphia*, in this state, was founded by William Penn, and is next to New York in population.

9. Maryland is a grain-growing State. Tobacco is much cultivated.

10. The chief city is *Baltimore*, which has a population of one hundred and twenty thousand. It has a monument in honor of Washington.

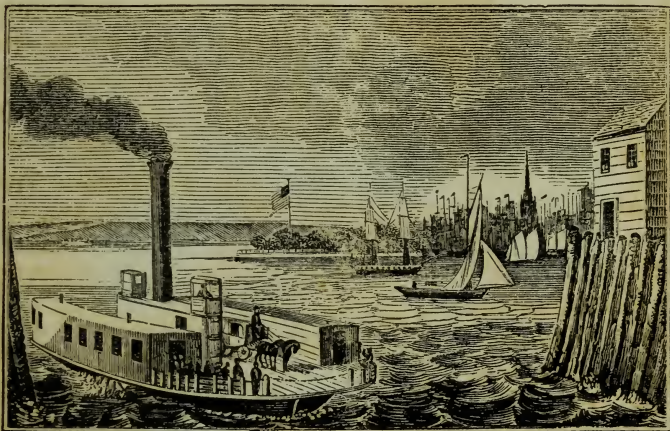


Map of the Vicinity of Baltimore

For what is Pennsylvania noted? 7. What is said of Pittsburg? 7.

11. New Jersey is an agricultural State. Fruit and vegetables are raised here for the New York and Philadelphia markets. The capital town is *Trenton*.

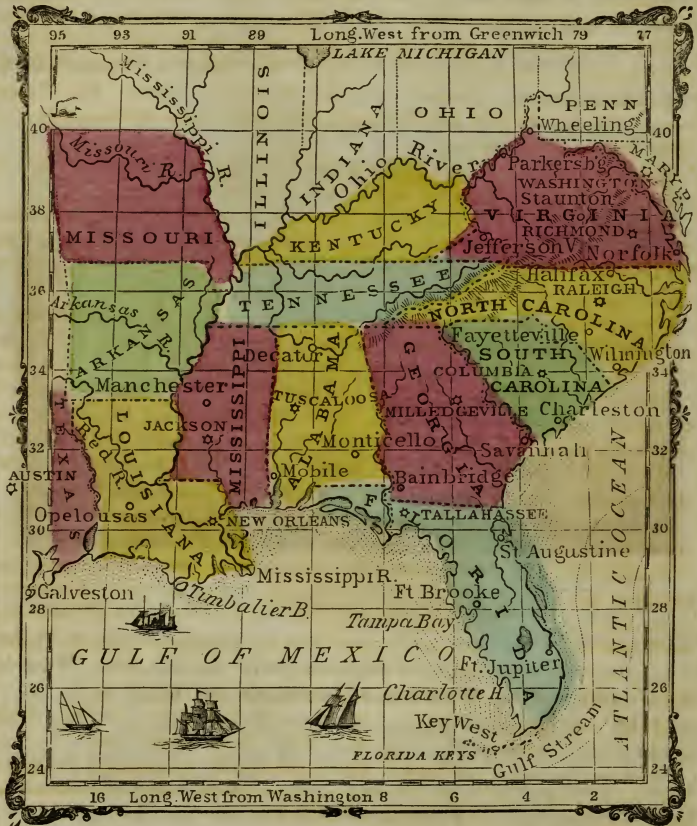
12. Delaware produces large quantities of grain and superfine flour. *Dover* is the capital.



View of the Ferry between New York and Brooklyn.

Who founded Philadelphia? 8. How does it rank in population? 8. Between what rivers is it? De. Sl. (See its map.) Which is on the east? De. What towns in its neighborhood? Cn. Hn. Gn. What is said of Maryland? 9. What is much cultivated? 9. Which is the chief city? 10. What is the population? 10. What monument has it? 10. On what river is Baltimore? Po. (See its map.) What fort is here? M-Hy. What is said of New Jersey? 11. What are raised here? 11. What is the capital? 11. What is said of Delaware? 12. The capital? 12.

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.



LESSON XLVI.

VIRGINIA.—Bound it on the east? Md. and Atlantic. On the west? Ky. On the north? Oo. and Pa. On the south? N-Ca. What river on the northeast? Potomac.

Which are the chief towns? Nk. Rd. Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Yorktown, and Jamestown. What river on the northwest? Oo. Capital and largest town? Rd.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Bound it? Ac: Te: Va: S-Ca. Capital? Rh. Largest towns? Rh. Fe. Hx. Wn. and Newbern. Near what ocean is Wilmington? Ac. What mountains? Alleghany.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Bound it on the east? Ac. On the southwest? Ga. On the north? N-Ca. What is the capital? Ca. Largest town? Cn.

GEORGIA.—Bound it on the east? Ac. and S-Ca. On the west? Aa. On the north? Te. and N-Ca. On the south? Fa. Principal towns? Sh. Me. Be. The capital? Me.

FLORIDA.—Bound it on the east and south? Ac. On the west? G-of-Mo. On the north? Aa. and Ga. Capital? Te. What other place? S-Ae

What fort on the east? Jr. What, on the west? Be. What bay and harbor on the west? Ta. Ce. What islands on the south? F-Ks. What stream on the east and south? Gulf-Stream. How wide is the Gulf of Mexico? Eleven hundred miles.

ALABAMA.—Bound it? Ga: Mi: Te: G-of-Mo. and Fa. Capital? Ta. Largest town? Me. What town in the north? Dr. What in the east? Mo. What river runs across the northern part of this state? Tennessee. Where does it flow? Oo.

MISSISSIPPI.—Bound it? Aa: La. and As: Te: G-of-Mo. What towns? Jn. Mr. and Natchez? What river on the west? Mi. Where does it flow? G-of-Mo.

LOUISIANA.—Bound it? Mi: Ts: As: G-of-Mo. Which is the largest town? N-Os. On what river is it? Mi. How long is the river? Twenty-six hundred miles.

Texas.—What river bounds it on the east? Sabine. What, on the west? Rio Grande or Rio del Norte. Capital? An. What town near the mouth of this river, on the Mexican side? Matamoras. By whom has this place been recently taken from the Mexicans? By the troops of the United States, commanded by Gen. Z. Taylor.

SITUATION.—Which of the Southern States border on the Atlantic? Va. N-Ca. S-Ca. Ga. Fa. Which, on the Gulf of Mexico? Fa. Aa. Mi. La. Ts.

Which lies farthest north? Va. Which lie farthest south? Fa. Ts. Which border on the Mississippi river? La. Mi. Which is the largest? Ts.

What may be said of the land on the Atlantic coast? It generally consists of low, sandy plains, and is divided into extensive tracts, called plantations, and their proprietors are called planters, or farmers

LESSON XLVII.

THE NINE SOUTHERN STATES.



View of Baltimore in Maryland, which was formerly considered one of the Southern States.

1. THE NINE SOUTHERN STATES, are, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas.

XLVII.—How many Southern States are there? 1. Name them. 1.

2. The first permanent settlement in the Southern States was at *James-town*, Virginia, in 1607.¹

3. The Natural Bridge of Virginia is a great curiosity.

4. Virginia produces tobacco, corn, and flour. The productions of the other Southern States are chiefly, cotton, rice, sugar-cane, oranges, &c.

5. Gold is found in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

6. The Magnolia tree abounds in these States.

7. *New Orleans*, near the mouth of the Mississippi, is the capital of Louisiana, and the commercial emporium of the Western States and Territories.



Natural Bridge, in Virginia

Where was the first permanent settlement made? 2. When? 2. What curiosity has Virginia? 3. What does Virginia produce? 4. What, the other Southern States? 4. Where is gold found? 5. The Magnolia tree also? 6. Where is *New Orleans*? 7. Of what is it the capital? 7. What is said of it? 7.

¹Sixteen hundred and seven

View of New Orleans



8. Alabama and Mississippi are important cotton-growing States. Sugar and rice are extensively cultivated in the latter.

9. *Mobile*, in Alabama, is a place of much commercial importance. The chief town of Mississippi is *Natchez*.

10. The other chief towns are, *Richmond* in Virginia; *Charleston* in South Carolina, and *Savannah* in Georgia.

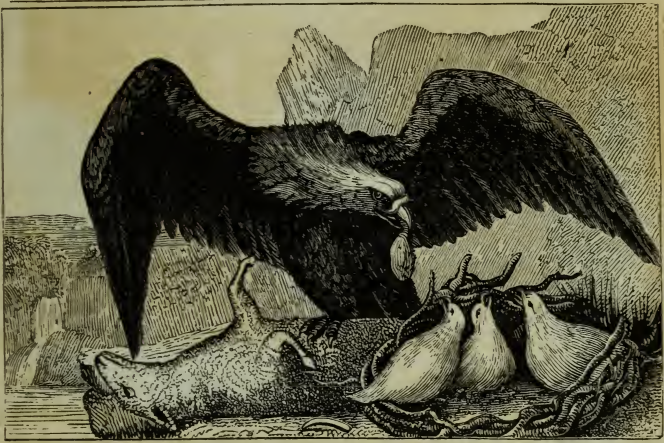
What is said of Alabama and Mississippi? 8. What, of sugar and rice? 8. What, of Mobile? 9. Which is the chief town of Mississippi? 9. Which are the other chief towns of the Southern States? 10.

11. Florida and Texas have been lately admitted into the Union.

12. Texas was originally a part of Mexico. The soil and climate of these two States are exceedingly fine.

13. The climate of the Southern States is, in the low country, hot and unhealthy in summer; in winter, mild with little or no snow.

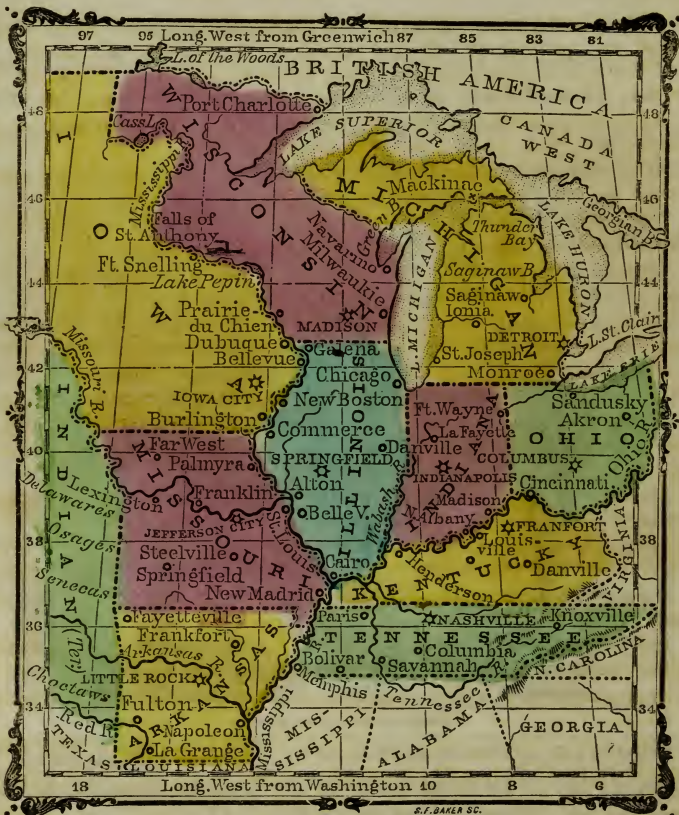
14. In the higher regions, the climate is, in summer, milder, and more healthy.



An Eagle feeding her young.

What is said of Florida and Texas? 11. What was Texas formerly a part of? 12. What is the climate of the Southern States, in the low country? 13. What, in the higher regions? 14.

MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES



LESSON XLVIII.

OHIO.—How is it bounded on the east? By Pennsylvania and Virginia. On the west? Ia. On the north? Mn. and Lake Erie. On the south? Ky. and Va.

What river on the south? Oo. What towns in this State? Ci. Cs. An. Sy. Which, and on what river, is the largest town? Ci. Oo. The capital? Cs.

KENTUCKY.—Bound it? Va: Mi: Is: Ia. and Oo: Te. What river on the north? Oo. What, on the west? Mi. The capital? Ft.

What other towns? Le. De. Hn. Which, and on what river, is the largest town? Le. Oo. Where does the Ohio flow? Mi.

TENNESSEE.—Bound it? N-Ca: As: Ky. and Va: Mi: Aa. and Ga. Which is the capital and largest town? Ne. What other towns? Ca. Sh. Ke.

INDIANA.—Bound it? Oo: Is: Mn: Ky. Which is the capital? Is. The largest town? N-Ay. What other towns? Mn. L-Fe. F-We.

ILLINOIS.—Bound it? Ia: Ia. and Mi: Wn: Ky. The capital? Sd. What towns on the Mississippi? Ga. N-Bn. Ce. An. Be. Co. What town on Lake Michigan? Co.

MISSOURI.—Bound it? Is: In-Ty: Ia: As. What towns? N-Md. Sd. J-Cy. Pa. What large river? Mi. Which, and on what river, is the largest town? S-Ls. Mi

ARKANSAS.—Bound it? Te. and Mi: In-Ty. and Ts: Mi: La. What towns? Fe. Ft. Fn. Nn. L-Ge. What rivers? As. Rd. Where do they flow? Mi. Which, and on what river, is the largest town? L-Rk. As.

MICHIGAN.—Bound it? L-Hn: L-Mn. and Wn: L-Sr: Ia. and Oo. Chief towns? Dt. S-Jh. Sw. Me. Which is the capital and largest town? Dt.

IOWA.—What State on the east? Wn. What, on the west? Mandan District. Chief towns? I-Cy. Bn. Be. De.

WISCONSIN.—Bound it? Mn: Ia: B-Aa: Is. Chief towns? Mn. Me. No. On what lake is Milwaukie? Mn.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—What state south of this Territory? Ts. What district north? Mandan District. What tribes of Indians? Cs. Ss. Os. Ds.

MANDAN DISTRICT.—Where does it lie? Between Iowa and Oregon Territories.

OREGON TERRITORY.—Where does it lie? On the Pacific Ocean.

SITUATION.—Which states of the Western division border on the Ohio river? Ky. Oo. Ia. Is. Which, on the Mississippi? Is. Mi. As. Te. Ky. Which, on lake Michigan? Mn. Ia. Is. Which lie on the east of the Mississippi? Is. Ky. Te. Which, on the west? Mi. As. Which is intersected by the Missouri river? Mi.

LESSON XLIX.**THE TEN WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.**

Stack of the Horns of Deer, taken by the Indians, in hunting.

1. **THE TEN WESTERN STATES**, are, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin. **The Territories** are, Mandan, Indian, and Oregon.

XLIX.—How many Western States are there? 1. What are their names? 1. Name the Territories. 1.

2. Iowa and Wisconsin, north and northwest of Illinois, became States by act of Congress, in 1846.



Astoria, in Oregon Territory

3. The Oregon Territory lies on the Pacific Ocean. Its northern boundary has recently been settled.

4. The Western States contain much excellent land; especially the Prairies, which are vast level tracts, without trees or shrubs.

Where do Iowa and Wisconsin lie? 2. Where, the Oregon Territory? 3. What is said of the land of the Western States? 4. What, of the Prairies? 4.

Ploughing in the Prairies.



5. The inhabitants are mostly emigrants from the Eastern and Middle States. They are chiefly farmers.

6. Missouri and Illinois have valuable lead mines.

7. Ohio was settled only about fifty years since, and is already the third State in the Union in point of population.

8. Indiana and Michigan have a fertile soil, and are becoming populous and flourishing.

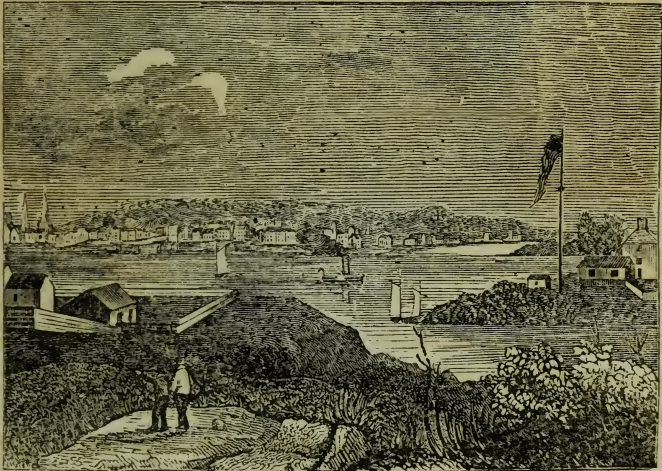
By whom were the Western States chiefly settled? 5. What mines are found in Missouri and Illinois? 6. How does Ohio rank in population? 7. Which is the chief city? 7. What is said of Indiana and Michigan? 8.

9. Kentucky and Tennessee are cotton-growing States.

10. Arkansas is a farming and grazing State.

11. The chief cities of the Western States are *Cincinnati* in Ohio; *St. Louis* in Missouri; *Louisville* in Kentucky; *Chicago* in Illinois; *Detroit* in Michigan; and *Nashville* in Tennessee.

12. *Cincinnati* is a large and flourishing town, and the emporium of the Ohio Valley.



View of Cincinnati.

What do Kentucky and Tennessee produce? 9. What is said of Arkansas? 10. What are the cities of the Western States? 11. What is said of Cincinnati? 12.

MAP OF BRITISH AMERICA, MEXICO, &c.



LESSON L.

BRITISH AMERICA.—Bound it? Ac: R-Ps. and Pc: N-On: U-Ss. Capital? Ml. Other chief towns? (p. 76.) Qc. on S-Le. To. and Kn. on L-Oo. What mountains in the west? (p. 112.) Ry. What one on the coast? Mount Elias.

What sea, islands, and bay, in the north? Pr. Me. and Cd. Bs. What bay near the centre? Hs. What strait separates it from Greenland? Ds.

What strait, south of Cumberland island? Hs. What ocean and bay does it connect? Ac. Hs. Between what lakes are the falls of Niagara? Oo. and Ee. (p. 76.)

What lake west of Hudson's Bay? (p. 112.) Se. What lake southeast of Slave Lake? Wg. What island and cape on the Atlantic coast? N-Fd. Se.

RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS.—What strait separates them from Asia? Bs. What peninsula on the west? Aa. What country on the east? B-Aa.

GREENLAND.—What island east of it? Id. Why was Greenland so named? On account of its green appearance when first discovered.

MEXICO.—Bound it? U-Ss. and G-of-Mo: Pc: U-Ss: Pc. and Ga. Which is the capital? Mo. What other towns? Pa. S-Do. My. and Vera Cruz.

What river on the east? R-d-Ne. or Rio Grande. What mountains? Cs. What mountains north do they form a part of? Ry.

What gulf on the east? Mo. What, on the west? Ca. What peninsula in the west? Ca. What, in the south? Yn.

GUATIMALA.—Bound it? Cn-Sea: Pc: Mo. and G-Mo: S-Aa. What is it sometimes called? Central America. Which is the capital? S-Sr. What isthmus in the south? Dn.

WEST INDIES.—Between what grand divisions do they lie? N-Aa. and S-Aa. Which is the largest island? Ca. What other principal islands? Ja. Hi. Ce.

Who inhabit Hayti? Africans or Negroes. What is their government? Republican. What is the southern cape of California? S-Ls. What tropic passes near it? Cr.

What are the divisions of North America? U-Ss. B-A-a. R-Ps. Gd. Mo. Ga. W-Is.

SITUATION.—What ocean on the east of North America? Ac. What, on the west? Pc. What, on the north? Nn. What gulfs on the south? Mo. Ca.

What mountains on the east? Ay. What, on the west? Ry. Cs. What bays in the north? Hs. Bs. What straits? Bs. Hs. Ds. What sea? Pr.

What lakes near the centre? Wg. Sr. Mn. Ee. Oo. What large rivers in North America? Mi. Mi. As. R-d-Ne

LESSON LI.

BRITISH AMERICA



Animals of British America.

1. BRITISH AMERICA comprises New Britain, Canada East, and Canada West, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.

2. Canada East was settled by the French; Canada West, by the English.

LI.—What does British America comprise? 1. By whom was Canada East settled? 2. By whom, Canada West? 2.

New Cathedral, at Montreal.



3. The principal cities are *Montreal* and *Quebec* in Canada East, *Toronto* and *Kingston* in Canada West, *St. Johns* in New Brunswick, and *Halifax* in Nova Scotia.

4. Newfoundland is noted for its cod fishery.

5. *Quebec* is noted for its fortifications, and *Montreal* as being the principal mart¹ of trade between this country and the United States.

What are the principal cities in Canada? 3. On what river are they? 3. What city in New Brunswick? 3. In Nova Scotia? 3. For what is Newfoundland noted? 4. For what, Quebec? 5. What is said of the trade of Montreal? 5.

¹MART, place of trade.

LESSON LII.

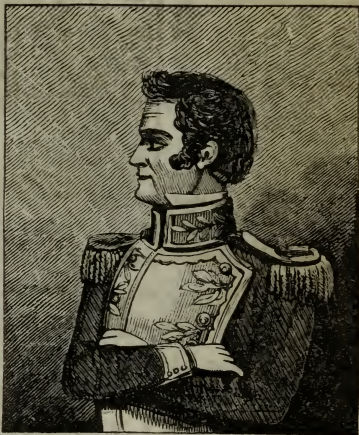
MEXICO.

1. MEXICO was first settled by the Spaniards. Hernando Cortes, who penetrated to the city of Mexico, achieved its conquest.

2. The natives were more civilized than in other portions of North America.

3. Guatimozin, the Mexican king, was put to death for refusing to give up his treasures.

4. Mexico is noted for its lofty volcanic mountains, and its mines of gold and silver, which annually yield an immense amount of wealth. The productions are Indian



Gen. Santa Anna.

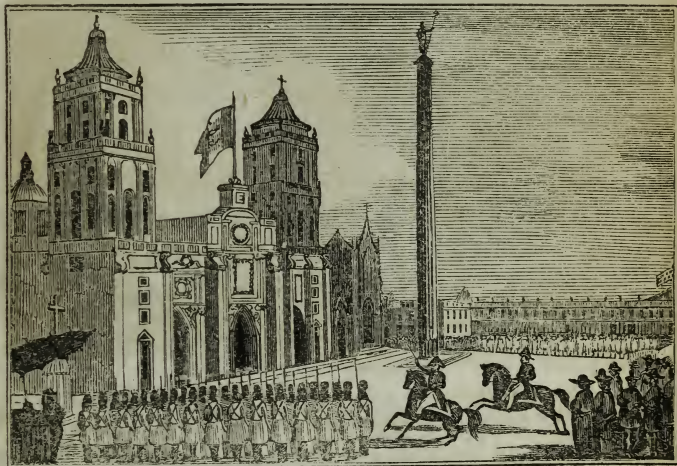
LII.—By whom was Mexico settled? 1. Who conquered it? 1. What was the character of the natives? 2. What became of Guatimozin? 3. For what is Mexico noted? 4. What are the productions? 4.

corn, tobacco, indigo, sugar, cotton, cochineal, mahogany, logwood, and a great variety of fruit and grain.

5. *Mexico*, the capital city, is situated on a lake, in the midst of a fertile valley. *Vera Cruz* is the chief seaport.

6. *Guanaxuato* is noted for its silver mines; *Puebla*, for its manufactures of earthenware, iron, and steel.

7. The religion is catholic; the government, republican.



Celebration of the Installation of Santa Anna, as President of Mexico.

What is said of the capital? 5. What is the chief seaport? 5. For what is Guanaxuato noted? 6. For what, Puebla? 6. What is the religion? 7. What, the government? 7

LESSON LIII.

GUATIMALA OR CENTRAL AMERICA.



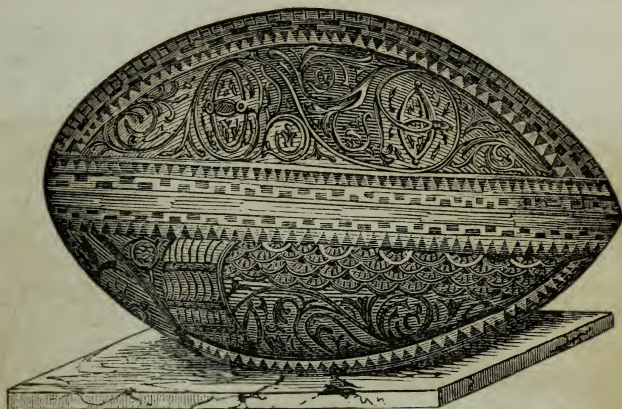
Traveller resting at Night

1. GUATIMALA was settled by the Spaniards, about the same time as Mexico, to which it formerly belonged.

2. It is a rich and fertile country, noted for its warm climate, numerous volcanoes, and beautiful scenery.

LIII.—By whom was Guatimala settled? 1. To whom did it formerly belong? 1. What is said of the country? 2. For what is it noted? 2.

Cocoa Nut, carved by a native Indian.



3. The people are more intelligent and capable of self-government than the Mexicans.

4. The mahogany tree is a native of this region. Large quantities are exported.

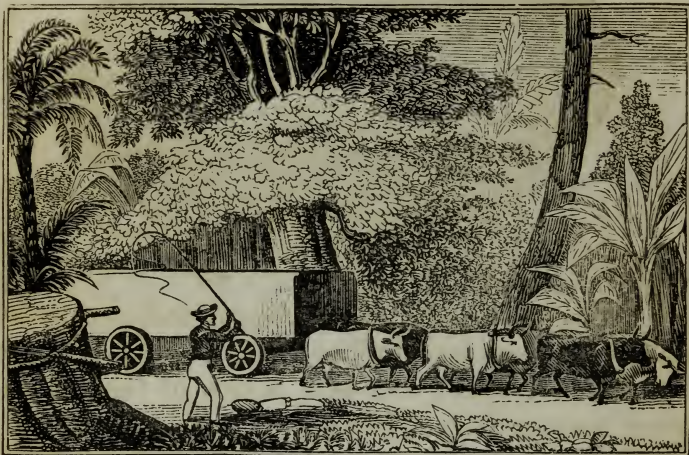
5. Here are ruins of vast cities, overgrown by trees and shrubs. They are supposed to have been built several thousand years ago. The most remarkable is *Palenque*.

6. The government is republican; the religion, Catholic. The climate, soil, and productions are much the same as those of Mexico.

What is said of the people? 3. What, of the mahogany tree? 4. What ruins here? 5. When were they built? 5. What are the government and religion? 6. What, the climate, soil, &c.? 6.

LESSON LIV.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.



Trucking Mahogany

1. THE WEST INDIES, which lie in the Atlantic between North and South America, are populous and productive.

2. They were supposed, at first, to form a portion of India, in the Eastern Hemisphere; and hence the word "West" was prefixed to distinguish them.

LIV.—Where are the West Indies? 1 What is said of them? 1.
Why called *West* Indies? 2.

Jamaica Sugar Plantation.



3. St. Domingo, one of the largest islands, was discovered by Columbus on his first voyage.

4. This island, now called Hayti, is inhabited by Africans, who are quite intelligent, and support a republican government. Mahogany abounds here.

5. The remains of Columbus are entombed at Havana, a beautiful commercial city in the island of Cuba.

6. Turk's Island is celebrated for salt; Jamaica, for rum.

Who discovered St. Domingo ? 3. What is it now called ? 4. By whom inhabited ? 4. What is said of them ? 4. What abounds here ? 4. Where are the remains of Columbus entombed ? 5. For what is Turk's Island famous ? 6. For what, Jamaica ? 6.

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA



S.F. BAKER SC. NY.

LESSON LV.

NEW GRANADA.—What division in the northwest of South America? N-Ga. Bound it? Va: Pc: Cn-Sa: Er. Capital? Ba. What other town? Pn. What isthmus unites New Granada and North America? Dn. How wide is it? Thirty miles.

VENEZUELA, GUIANA, AND ECUADOR.—Bound Venezuela? Ac. and Ga: N-Ga: Cn-Sea: Bl. What river? Oo. What towns? Cs. To. Capital? Cs. Bound Guiana? Ac: Va: Ac: Bl. What towns? Gn. Po. Ce. What islands north of it? W-Is. Bound Ecuador? Bl: Pc: N-Ga: Pu. What towns on the coast? Qo. Gl. Ca. Capital? Qo.

PERU, BOLIVIA, AND CHILI.—Bound Peru? Bl. and Ba: Pc: Er: Ba. What towns? La. To. Co. What cape on the northwest? Bo. Capital? La. Bound Bolivia? Bl: Pc: Pu: B-As. and Ci. What towns? Ca. Pi. Ca. L-Pz. Capital? Ca. What mountain? Sa. Bound Chili? B-As: Pc: Ba: Pa. What towns? Co. So. Cn. Va. Capital? So. What islands west of Chili? Fx. J-Fz.

BUENOS AYRES, URUGUAY, AND PARAGUAY.—Bound Buenos Ayres? Py: Bl. and Uy: Ci: Ba: Pa. What towns? Ca. Ma. B-As. Which, and on what river is the capital? B-As. on R-d-l-Pa. Bound Uruguay? Ac: B-As: Bl: B-As. Which, and on what river is the capital? Mo. on R-d-l-Pa. Bound Paraguay? Bl: B-As: Bl: B-As. Which, and on what river is the capital? An. on Paraguay.

BRAZIL.—Bound it on the east? Ac. On the west? B-As. Py. Ba. Pu. and Er. On the north? N-Ga. Va. and Ga. On the south? Uy. and Ac. Capital? R-Jo. Chief towns? Ba. Po. Mm. Ca. What mines? Gd. Dd. Inhabitants in the northwest? Is. Principal river? An. Its important branches? No. Ma. Ay. Xa. How far can large ships sail up the Amazon? Almost to the Pacific. What cape on the coast? S-Re.

PATAGONIA.—What is the most southern division of South America? Pa. By whom is it inhabited? By Indians six feet high or more. What islands east of it? Fd. Aa. Ga. What ones south of it? T-d-Fo. What cape? Hn. What strait between the cape and island? Mn. What gulf on the west? Td.

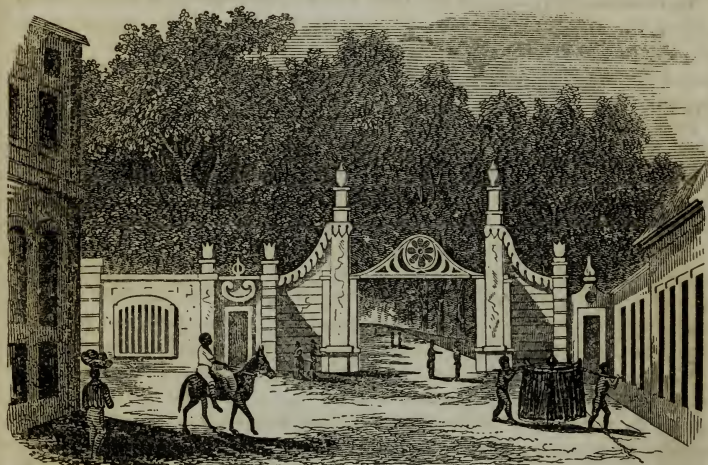
Which divisions lie wholly in the torrid zone? N-Ga. Va. Ga. Er. Pu. Which, mostly in it? Bl. Ba. Py. Which, wholly in the south temperate? Ci. Pa. Uy. Which, mostly in it? B-As.

Which is the most eastern cape of South America? S-Re. Which, the most western? Bo. What sea on the north? Cn. What cluster of islands? W-Is.

What chain of mountains stretch along the western coast of South-America, nearly through its whole extent? As. What are the principal divisions of South America? N-Ga. Va. Ga. Er. Pu. Ba. Bl. Ci. B-As. Py. Uy. Pa.

LESSON LVI.

SOUTH AMERICA



Entrance to a Public Garden at Rio Janeiro.

1. **SOUTH AMERICA** is divided into Guiana, Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay, Uruguay, Buenos Ayres, Patagonia, and Brazil.

2. Brazil is an empire ; Guiana is a colony ; Patagonia is inhabited chiefly by Indians. The rest are republics.

LVI.—How is South America divided ? 1. What is the government of Brazil ? 2. Guiana ? 2. By whom is Patagonia inhabited ? 2. What is the government of the other States ? 2.

3. South America was settled by the Spaniards, the most noted of whom was Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru.

4. The ancient Peruvians were governed by Incas, and resembled, in some respects, the Mexicans. Peru and Chili are noted for their gold and silver mines.

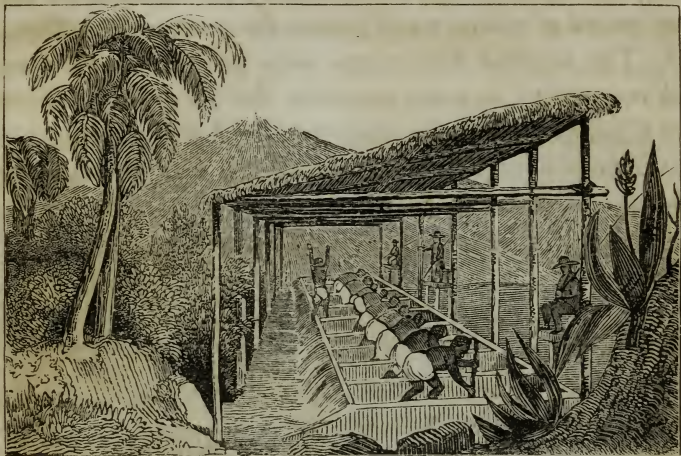
5. Brazil is noted for its mahogany, rose-wood, dye-woods, and mines of gold, silver, and diamonds.



A Shop in British Guiana.

By whom was South America first settled? 3. Who was the most noted? 3. What is said of the ancient Peruvians? 4. For what are Peru and Chili noted? 4. For what is Brazil noted? 5.

Digging for Diamonds.



6. The lama is an animal peculiar to Peru: it resembles a sheep, but is larger. It is used as a beast of burden, and can carry about one hundred and fifty pounds.

7. Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, and Paraguay, are noted for their extensive plains, called *Pampas*.

8. On these plains, vast herds of horses and cattle roam, which are hunted chiefly for their hides and tallow.

9. Bolivia was named after General Simon Bolivar, who achieved its independence.

What animal is peculiar to Peru? 6. What is said of it? 6. What places are noted for Pampas? 7. What is said of these plains? 8. From whom was Bolivia named? 9.

10. In Bolivia are the mines of Potosi, the richest in the world.

11. *Bogota*, the capital of New Grenada, is a magnificent city. *Lima*, the capital of Peru, is noted for its splendid public buildings.

12. *Cuzco*, in Peru, was once the residence of the *Incas*, or native sovereigns, and contained a magnificent temple of the sun, gorgeously decorated with silver and gold.

13. *Santiago*, in Chili, is beautifully situated in the midst of a fertile plain.

14. *Buenos Ayres*, the capital of Buenos Ayres, is the emporium of trade in that part of South America.



Ostrich and her Eggs.*

What is said of the mines of Bolivia? 10. What, of Bogota? 11. What, of Lima? 11. What, of Cuzco? 12. What did it contain? 12. How is Santiago situated? 13. Of what is Buenos Ayres the capital? 14. What is said of it? 14.

* This is the Ostrich of Asia and Africa; that of South America has three-toed feet, its head and neck completely covered with feathers, with plumes on its wings.

Coffee Plantation, in Brazil.



15. Brazil was settled by the Portuguese, and continued a royal province until 1823,¹ when it became independent.

16. It is now ruled as an empire, by Don Pedro II, of the royal family of Portugal. He is the only monarch on the American Continent.

By whom was Brazil settled? 15. What was it until 1823? 15. What is it now? 16. By whom is it ruled? 16. What is said of him? 16.

¹Eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

17. *Rio de Janeiro* or *Rio*, the capital of Brazil, is the residence of the Emperor. *San Salvador* or *Bahia*, and *Pernambuco*, in Brazil, are thriving places of trade.

18. *Quito* is the capital of Equador, and is situated on the side of the volcanic mountain *Pinchincha*, about two miles above the level of the sea

19. The Andes mountains are noted for their great height and terrible volcanoes.

20. The Amazon is the largest river in the world.

21. The people of South America are not remarkable for enterprise or intelligence.

22. The climate is generally warm, and the soil productive.



Rope Bridge in South America.

What is said of Rio Janeiro? 17. Which are thriving places in Brazil? 17. What is the capital of Equador? 18. Where is it situated? 18. What mountains are in South America? 19. For what are they noted? 19. What is said of the Amazon? 20. What, of the people? 21. What, of the climate and soil? 22

LESSON LVII.

WHAT country in the northeast of Europe? Ra. What, in the northwest? Ny. Sn. Ld. In the west? B-Is. In the southeast? Ty. Ge. In the southwest? Sn. Pl. In the south? Iy. In the interior? Fe. Aa. Pa. Dk. Hr. Bm. Holland and Switzerland.

What mountains in the northeast? Ul. In the southeast? Cn. South? Bn. South-west? Ps. What rivers in the east? Va. Ul. Dn. In the south? Dr. De. In the west? Le. What seas in the north? Nh. Bc. We. What ocean? A-On.

What gulfs in the north? Ba. Fd. What lakes? La. Oa. What seas in the south? Mn. Ma. Bk. Av. Cn. What gulfs? Ve. To. What strait on the southwest? Gr. What bay on the west? By. What ocean? Ac. What islands in the northeast? N-Za. Kv.

What islands in the Mediterranean? Cs. Ca. Sy. Ma. Sa. Ca. Ma. What, on the west of Europe? B-Is. Hs. Sd. Fe. Id. What volcano in Sicily? Ea. What one in Iceland? Ha.

RUSSIA.—What countries around it? Ty. Aa. Pa. Sn. What rivers has it? Ul. Va. Dn. Dr. Lakes? La. Oa. Chief towns? S-Pg. Mw. Ww. Va. Capital? S-Pg.

SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND DENMARK.—What is the capital of Sweden? Sm. Towns of Norway? Dm. Ca. Capital? Ca. What remarkable whirlpool on the coast? Mm. What is the capital of Denmark? Cn.

BRITISH ISLES.—What ocean and sea around them? Ac. N-Sea. What are the four divisions? Ed. Ws. Sd. Id. What sea between Great Britain and Ireland? Ih. What islands on the north? Hs. Sd. Fe. What towns? Ln. Eg. Dn.

FRANCE, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.—Bound France? Pa. Sd. Iy. B-of-By. Bm. Sn. and M-Sea. What river? Le. What towns? He. Ps. Os. Bx. Capital? Ps. Bound Spain? M-Sea. Pl. Fe. M-Sea. What mountains? Ps. What towns? Md. Ma. Capital? Md. What country and ocean around Portugal? Sn. Ac. Capital? Ln.

BELGIUM, HOLLAND, AND HANOVER.—What countries and sea around them? Pa. Dk. Fe. N-Sea. Capital of Belgium? Bs. Capital of Hanover? Hr.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—What countries on the east and west of Prussia? Ra. Fe. What sea on the north? Bc. Capital? Bn. What countries on the south and north of Austria? Ty. Pa. Iy. Capital? Va. What river? De.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.—What gulf on the east of Italy? Ve. What sea on the west and north? Mn. What mountains on the north? As. What river? Tiber. Towns? Re. Fe. Bound Switzerland? Aa. Fe. Gy. Iy. Capital? Be.

TURKEY AND GREECE.—What seas, gulf, and countries, around Turkey? Bk. Ma. Ty-in-Aa. Mn. Ge. G-of-Ve. Aa. Ra. Capital? Ce. Capital of Greece? As.

LESSON LVIII.

EUROPE



Maelstrom, on the Coast of Norway.

1. EUROPE may be conveniently divided into two parts, Northern and Southern.

2. Northern Europe comprises the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; and the Germanic Confederation, or union of all the German States.

LVIII.—How may Europe be divided? 1. What does Northern Europe comprise? 2.

3. Southern Europe comprises the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal; the Empires of Austria and Turkey; the Republic of Switzerland; and the petty monarchies of the Italian States.

4. Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are the five most powerful nations, and form what is called the "Holy Alliance."



Reindeer, Lapland

What kingdoms does Southern Europe comprise? 3. What empires? 3. What republic? 3. What other states? 3. Which are the five most powerful nations? 4. What do they form? 4.

Coffee-House at Constantinople.



5. Great Britain, France, and Germany excel in the number of their scientific and learned men.

6. The climate and productions of Europe are similar in some respects, to those of America. Europe is not remarkable for large lakes and rivers, or lofty mountains.

7. Europe has numerous universities, which frequently contain from two to three thousand students. The prevailing religion is Catholic.

Which excel in learned men? 5. How are the climate and productions? 6. What is said of the lakes, &c.? 6. What of the universities? 7. How many students do they contain? 7. What religion prevails? 7.

LESSON LIX.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

1. SWEDEN, NORWAY, and DENMARK are cold countries. Their chief exports are fish, lumber, iron, &c.

2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consists of two large islands in the Atlantic. The former comprises England, Scotland, and Wales.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

“First, William the Norman; then William his son,
 Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard and John.
 Next, Henry the Third; Edwards, one, two, and three;
 And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see.
 Two Edwards, third Richard, if I rightly guess;
 Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
 Then Jamie, the Scotchman, then Charles whom they slew,
 Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles too.
 Next James the Second ascended the throne;
 Then good William and Mary together came on;
 Till Anne, Georges four, and fourth William all past,
 God sent us Victoria—may she long be the last!”

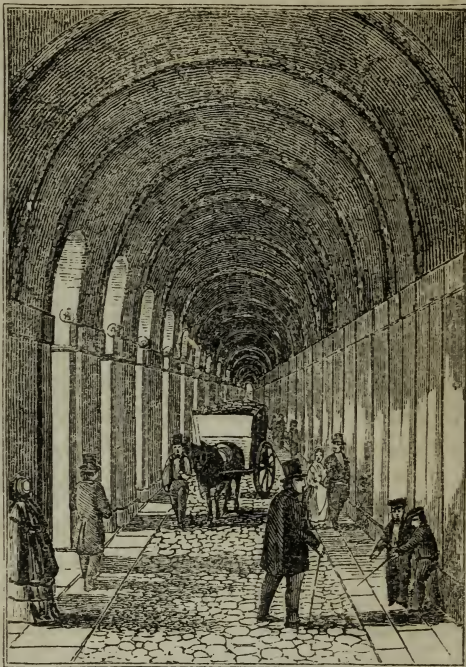
LIX.—What is said of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark? 1. What are their exports? 1. Of what do Great Britain and Ireland consist? 2. What does Great Britain comprise? 2. Repeat the list of English Sovereigns in Poetry? 2.

3. Great Britain is a wealthy and powerful nation, extensively engaged in commerce and manufactures.

4. Its navy is the most efficient in the world.

5. *London*, on the Thames, the capital of England, and the metropolis of the British Empire, is the largest commercial city in the world.

6. It contains two millions of people, about five times as many as New York.



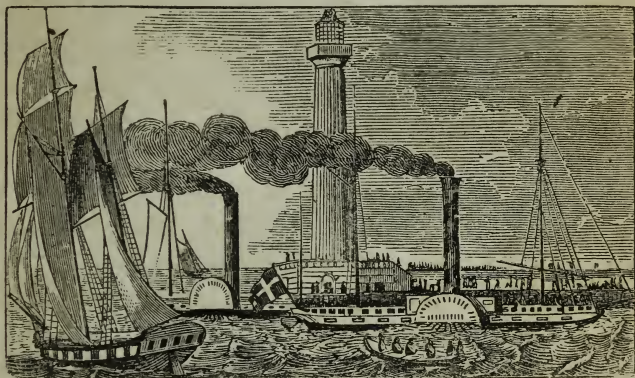
Tunnel under the Thames.

What is said of the British nation? 3. In what is it extensively engaged? 3. What is said of its navy? 4. What is the capital of England? 5. Describe it? 5. What is its population? 6. How many times larger than New York is it? 6.

7. It has a solid mass of houses, covering about twenty-five thousand acres; and fourteen thousand streets. In one street, seven thousand vehicles, pass daily.

8. *Liverpool*, *Bristol*, *Hull*, and *Newcastle*, are seaports. *Manchester* is noted for its cotton manufacture, *Leeds* for woollen, and *Birmingham* and *Sheffield* for hardware.

9. *Oxford* and *Cambridge* are noted for their universities; *Portsmouth* and *Plymouth*, for their naval stations; *Bath*, for its hot mineral springs.



Margate Pier and Lighthouse, near the mouth of the Thames, 75 miles east from London.

What is the extent of London? 7. How many streets has it? 7. How many vehicles pass daily in a single street? 7. What cities are seaports? 8. Which, are noted for their manufactures of cotton? 8. Which, for woollen? 8. Which, for hardware? 8. Which, for their universities? 9. For what are Portsmouth, Plymouth and Bath noted? 9.

Fingal's Cave, Scotland.



10. *Edinburgh*, the capital of Scotland, is noted for its university, its elegant streets, and public buildings; *Glasgow*, for its commerce and manufactures.

11. *Dublin*, the capital of Ireland, is the seat of the Lord Lieutenant's government.

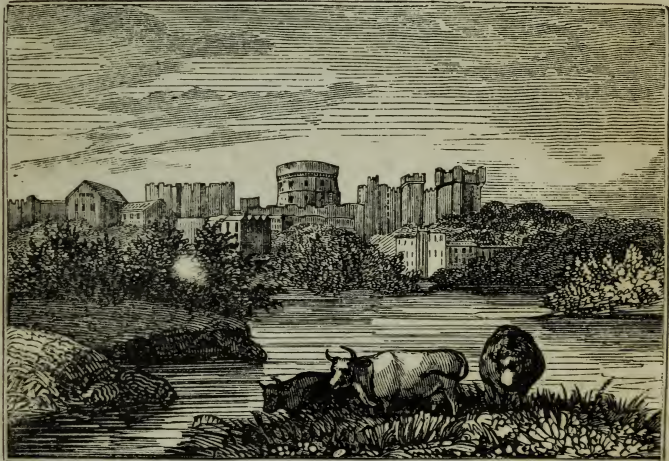
12. Next to Great Britain, France has the largest navy, and is reckoned among the most enlightened and powerful nations of Europe.

For what is Edinburgh noted? 10. For what, Glasgow? 10. What is said of Dublin? 11. What, of the navy of France? 12. What is she considered? 12.

13. France is generally level and fertile. In the south, the wine grows in perfection. Wine, besides being a very common beverage, is exported in large quantities.

14. At his death, every man's property is divided equally among his children, which makes many small proprietors. In England, the eldest son inherits the titles of his father, and most of the property.

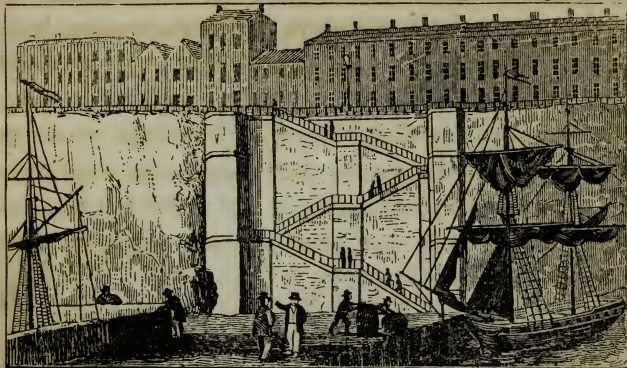
15. The French are extensively engaged in the manufacture of silks, wines, brandy, &c.



Windsor Castle, England.

What is said of the climate, soil, and wine of France? 13. What, of the division of property? 14. What, of it in England? 14. What are the chief manufactures of France? 15.

Jacob's Ladder, at Ramsgate, a watering place near Margate, in England.



16. Napoleon Bonaparte, the greatest General of modern times, was a subject of France.

17. *Paris*, on both sides of the river *Seine*, is the capital of France, and contains almost a million of people.

18. *Lyons* is noted for silk manufactures; *Versailles*, for its royal palace, and *Bordeaux*, for its exportation of wine.

19. The Belgians are a manufacturing people, who resemble the French.

20. The Hollanders or Dutch, were formerly a great commercial people. They are now chiefly employed in manufactures.

What was Napoleon? 16. What is said of Paris? 17. For what is Lyons noted? 18. For what, Versailles and Bordeaux? 18. What are the Belgians? 19. What is said of the Hollanders? 20.

21. The Germans are a manufacturing people. The art of printing was first invented¹ in Germany.

22. The Russian Empire is the most extensive in the world. The people are generally unenlightened.

23. The capital is *St. Petersburg*, a place of great wealth and splendor. *Moscow*, formerly the capital, was burnt in 1812,² to prevent its being taken by Napoleon.



Laplander, Reindeer, and Sledge

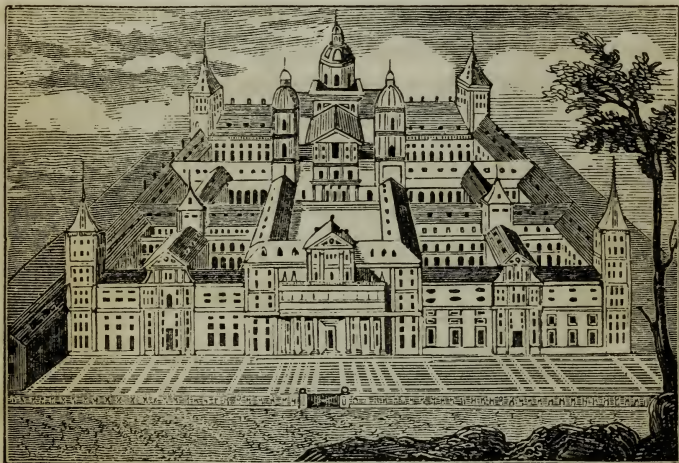
What is said of the Germans? 21. What, of printing? 21. What, of the Russian Empire? 22. What, of *St. Petersburg*? 23. What, of *Moscow*? 23.

¹IN-VENT'-ED, discovered, found out.

²Eighteen hundred and twelve.

LESSON LX.

SOUTHERN EUROPE



Escorial or Royal Residence, five miles from Madrid, in Spain

1. Spain was, at one time, the most wealthy, and the most powerful kingdom of Europe. The capital is *Madrid*.
2. The Fortress of Gibraltar in Spain, is one of the strongest in the world, and belongs to the English.

LX.—What is said of Spain? 1. What is the capital? 1. What is said of the Fortress of Gibraltar? 2.

The Promontory of Gibraltar.



3. Portugal, like Spain, produces wines, oranges, and other fine fruits.

4. *Lisbon*, the capital of Portugal, was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1775.

5. Austria, Prussia, and the smaller German States, form what is called the Germanic Confederation.

6. The chief cities of Germany, are, *Vienna* in Austria; *Berlin* in Prussia; and *Frankfort*, the capital.

What is said of Portugal? 3. In what year was Lisbon destroyed? 4. What States compose the Germanic Confederation? 5. What are the chief cities of Germany? 6.

7. Vienna is noted for its valuable library, which contains one hundred thousand printed books, and ten thousand manuscripts.

8. Switzerland was formerly a part of Germany. It is noted for its beautiful lakes and lofty mountains.

9. The deliverer of Switzerland, was William Tell, who shot the tyrant Gesler, on the banks of lake Lucerne.



William Tell.

10. The Italians are a luxurious people. Their principal products are wines and silks.

What is said of Vienna? 7. What, of Switzerland? 8. Who was her deliverer? 9. What is said of the Italians? 10. Their products? 10.

11. *Rome* in Italy, was formerly the most powerful and wealthy city in the world. It is now the residence of the Pope, or head of the Roman Catholic Church.

12. Turkey includes two great divisions, namely, Turkey in Europe and Asia. It is inhabited by a people who profess the Mahometan religion.

13. *Constantinople* the capital, is noted for its magnificent palaces and mosques.



A Mosque at Constantinople.

What is said of Rome in Italy? 11. Who resides there? 11. What does Turkey include? 12. What is the religion of the people who inhabit it? 12. For what is Constantinople noted? 13.

MAP OF ASIA.



LESSON LXI.

What empires in the east? Ce. Jn. What countries in the west? Aa. Ty. Ga. What, in the north? Sa. What, in the south? Am. Sm. Bh. Hn. What is the general name of the southern part? Ia. What countries near the centre? I-Ty. P-Ee.

What mountains near the centre? Ay. What, in the south? Hh. What, in the northwest? Ul. What grand divisions do the Ural mountains separate? Ee. and Aa.

What ocean on the east? Pc. What seas? Ok. Jn. Yw. Ca. What seas on the west? Cn. Bk. Rd. Mn. What one in Tartary? Al. What gulf on the west? Pn.

What ocean on the north? Nn. What, on the south? In. What sea on the south? Aa. What strait? Bl. What bay? Bl. What gulf? Sm.

What islands in the northern ocean? N-Za. N-Sa. What islands on the east? An. Sn. Jo. Nn. Which belong to the empire of Japan? Jo. Nn.

What islands on the southeast? Pe. Bo. Cs. Sa. Ja. Aa. What, on the southwest? Cn. Ls. Ms. Se. Mr. What isthmus in the west? Sz.

What rivers in the east? Ar. H-Ho. What, in the north? Oi. Yi. La. What rivers in the south? Is. and Ganges in the east of Hindostan.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—Of what empire does Siberia form a part? R-Ee. Chief town? Tk. Which is the capital? St. Petersburg in Europe. What cape? N-Et.

CHINESE EMPIRE.—What division lies in the southeast? Ca. What rivers in this empire? Ar. H-Ho. What wall? G-Wl. What towns? Pn. Nn. Cn. La. Capital? Pn.

BIRMAH.—What countries on the east and south? Am. Sm. What bay on the south? Bl. What country on the north? C-Ee. Capital of Birmah? Aa.

HINDOSTAN.—What bay on the east? Bl. What sea on the west? Aa. What country on the north? C-Ee. Chief towns? Ca. By. Ms. Capital? Ca.

PERSIAN EMPIRE.—What country on the east? Hn. What gulf on the west? Pn. What country on the north? I-Ty. What sea, south? Aa. Chief towns? Tn. Kt. Capital? Tn. What two small countries on the north? Ga. Ca.

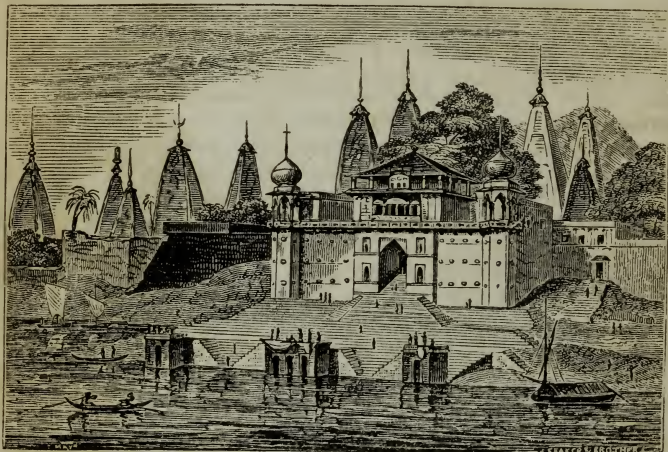
INDEPENDENT TARTARY.—What countries around it? Ty. P-Ee. R-Ee. C-Ee. What sea near the centre? Al. Capital? Ba. What mountains? Hh.

ARABIA.—What gulf on the east? Pn. What sea on the west? Rd. What sea and strait on the south? Aa. Bl. Chief towns? Ma. Ma. Mt. Capital? Ma.

TURKEY.—What seas around it? Cn. Bk. Mn. What is this part of Turkey sometimes called? Turkey in Asia. What towns? Sa. Ml. Capital? Ce.

LESSON LXII.

ASIA.



Benares.

1. ASIA is the richest and most fruitful of the grand divisions, and has more inhabitants than all the rest of the earth, the number being about five hundred and seventy millions.

2. Asia is divided into Asiatic Russia or Siberia, Asiatic Turkey, Chinese Empire, Birman Empire, Affghanis-

LXII.—What is said of the size, richness, &c. of Asia? 1. What, of its inhabitants? 1. How is Asia divided? 2.

tan, Beloochistan, Empire of Anam, Independent Tartary, Hindostan, Persia, Arabia, &c. Most of the transactions recorded in the Bible, took place in Asia.

3. The northern part is barren and intensely cold; the southern, warm and productive.

4. Asia produces silk, cotton, rice, opium, spices, &c.



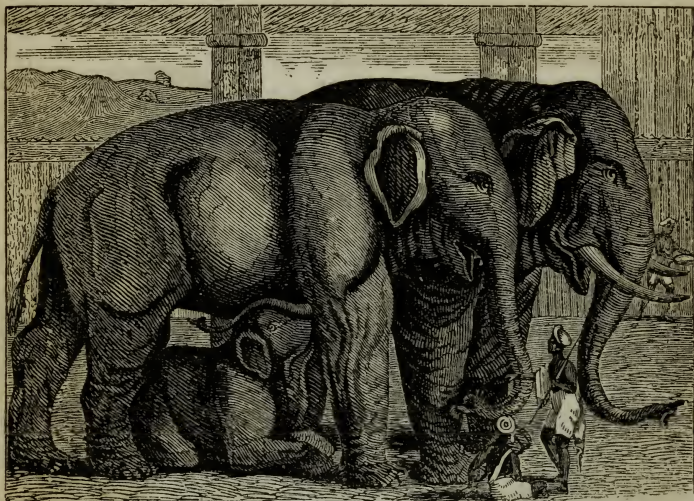
Siberian Flax.



A Female of India carrying Water.

What took place in Asia? 2. What is said of the northern part?
3. What, of the southern part? 3. What does Asia produce? 4.

Male and Female Elephant, and Young.



5. It has mines of gold, silver, and diamonds; also, elephants, lions, tigers, monkeys, anacondas, &c.

6. The Banian or Indian fig-tree has branches extending to the earth, which, taking root, form new trunks; so that a single tree extends itself to a complete grove.

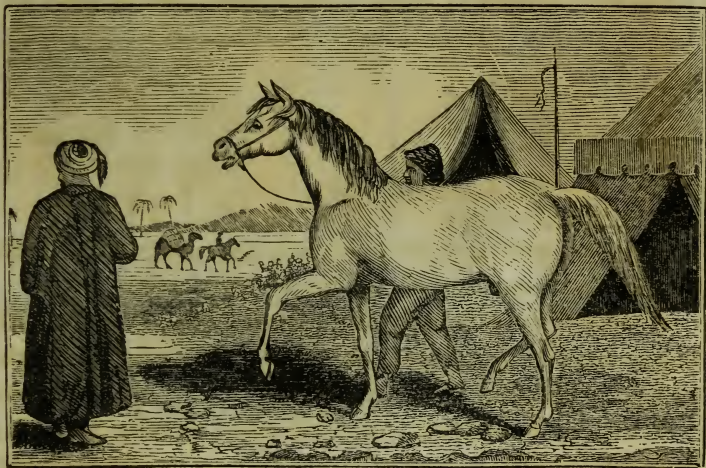
7. It has sometimes three thousand trunks, affording room for seven thousand persons to repose under its shade. The natives erect houses and temples among its branches.

What mines are in Asia? 5. What animals? 5. What remarkable tree? 6. What is said of its branches? 6. What, of its trunks? 7.

8. The Himmaleh mountains in Asia, are the highest on the surface of the globe, being a little more than five miles above the level of the sea.

9. Siberia is a cold country, inhabited by a barbarous race. *Jerusalem* in Palestine, was the scene of our Saviour's crucifixion.

10. Arabia is inhabited by a wandering race, the descendants of Ishmael.



Arabian Horse.

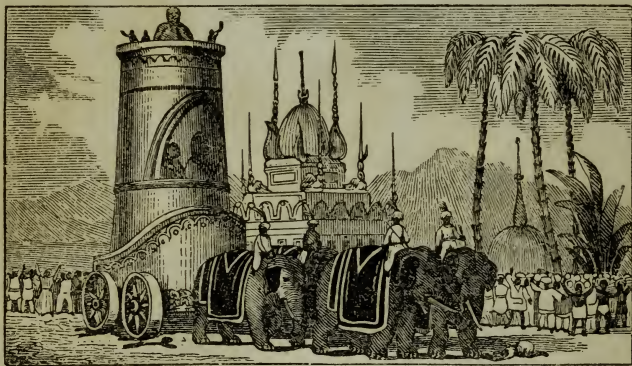
Which are the highest mountains? 8. What is said of Siberia? 9. What, of Jerusalem? 9. By whom is Arabia inhabited? 10.

11. *Mecca* in Arabia, gave birth to Mahomet, the founder of the Mahometan religion. His tomb is at *Medina*.

12. Persia was formerly the most magnificent empire in the world. A portion of Hindostan, and the Birman Empire, are called British India. The capital is *Calcutta*.

13. The religions of Asia are a mixture of idolatry and superstition. The governments are monarchical.

14. *Juggernaut*, "the lord of the world," is a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan. The chief street consists almost wholly of about fifty temples, interspersed

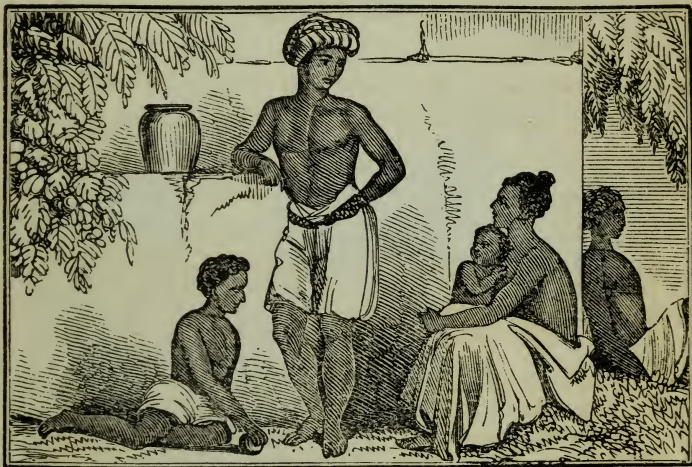


Juggernaut, drawn by Elephants.

What is said of Mecca and Medina? 11. What was Persia formerly? 12. What are called British India? 12. What is the capital? 12. What are the religions of Asia? 13. What are the governments? 13. What is Juggernaut? 14. What is said of the chief street? 14.

with plantations. At the south end of it, stands the temple of the great idol Juggernaut.

15. The Hindoo pilgrim often throws himself under the wheels of the idol, to be crushed to death by it.



Natives and Castes of India.

16. The Chinese Empire is inhabited by an ingenious people, whose chief articles of exportation are tea and silks. The principal cities of China are *Pekin* and *Canton*.

Where does the idol stand? 14. How do the pilgrims often destroy themselves? 15. What is said of the people of the Chinese Empire? 16. What articles do they export? 16. Which are the principal cities? 16.

LESSON LXIII.

What countries in the northeast? Et. Na. Aa. What, in the north? Mo. As. Ts. Ti. Ba. What are the first four commonly called? B-Ss

What large countries in the south? L-Ga. S-Aa. Ea. What small ones? Zs. Ma. Me. Zr. What, in the centre? Sn. What, in the west? Sa. Ga. What desert? G-Dt.

What sea in the northeast? Rd. What strait? Bl. What sea in the north? Mn. What lake near the centre? Td. Who inhabit Ethiopia? W-Bn.

What mountains in the north? As. What mountains nearly cross this grand division? Mn. What mountains in the southeast? La. What, in the south? Sw.

What river in the northeast? Ne. What, in the west? Nr. What, in the southwest? Co. Who inhabit South Africa? Hs.

What large island on the east? Mr. What channel separates it from Africa? Me. What cape on the south of this grand division? G-He.

What islands on the northwest? Ma. Cy. C-Ve. What strait on the northwest? Gr. What does it divide? Sn. from Mo. What coasts on the west? Dt. Iy. Gd.

What is the capital of Barca? De. What oasis in the desert? Fn. Capital? Mk.

What towns in Nubia and Abyssinia? Da. Gr. What towns in the central countries? Ce. Ba. So. To. So. What gulf south of Guinea? Ga.

What towns on or near the southeast coast? Zs. Me. Ma. What, on the west? Lo. S-Sr. Aa. Ba. Bi. What are the eastern capes? Ve. Bo. Western cape? Gi.

BARBARY STATES.—Which are the Barbary States? Mo. As. Ts. Ti. To what country does Algiers, or Algeria, belong? France. What towns in the Barbary States? Mo. As. Ts. Ti. What channel separates Madagascar from the continent? Me.

EGYPT.—What country on the south? Na. What river? Ne. Capital? Co. What isthmus here? Sz. What islands north of Egypt? Cs. Ca. Sy.

LIBERIA.—What colony on the western coast of Guinea? La. By whom was it founded? By liberated slaves and free blacks from the United States. Under whose auspices? The American Colonization Society.

What is the population of the colony? About four thousand, besides about twenty thousand natives. What is the chief town? Monrovia.

SIERRA LEONE.—What colony north of Liberia? S-Le. Why was it so called? From the Spanish, “*sierra*,” mountainous, and “*leon*,” a lion; because it abounded in mountains and lions. To what nation does it belong? To Great Britain.

To what nation does Cape Colony belong? Great Britain. Towns? C-Tn. G-Tn.

LESSON LXIV.

AFRICA.



Cape Town, in South Africa.

1. AFRICA is principally divided into Egypt and the Barbary States on the Mediterranean; Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegambia, and Guinea, on the west; South Africa, Cape Colony, and Ethiopia, in the south; Nubia, Abyssinia, and Soudan, in the interior.

2. Owing to its extensive sandy deserts, the climate is several degrees warmer than that of South America.

LXIV.—How is Africa divided? 1. What is said of the climate? 2.

3. The people are generally idolators or pagans, and destitute of intelligence. Their complexion is black.

4. The chief articles of export are ivory and gold dust. The most remarkable animals are the elephant, lion, panther, rhinoceros, crocodile, giraffe, zebra, hyena, &c.

5. In Egypt, four thousand years ago, while all the rest of the world was barbarous, the arts and sciences took their rise, and spread from thence to the adjoining nations.



Lion carrying off a Hottentot.

What is the religion and complexion of the inhabitants? 3. What are the chief articles of export? 4. What are the most remarkable animals? 4. What is said of Egypt? 5.

A Boat's Crew, attacked by a Boa Constrictor.



6. Egypt is watered by the overflowing of the Nile, which makes the soil very rich. *Cairo* is the chief city.

7. **MADAGASCAR** is a large, fertile island, and rich in minerals. The inhabitants are negroes.

8. **THE ISLE OF BOURBON** belongs to France, and has a volcano which throws up fire so constantly, that seamen depend upon it as a light-house.

9. **MAURITIUS**, formerly called the Isle of France, and *St. Helena*, belong to the English. The latter is remark-

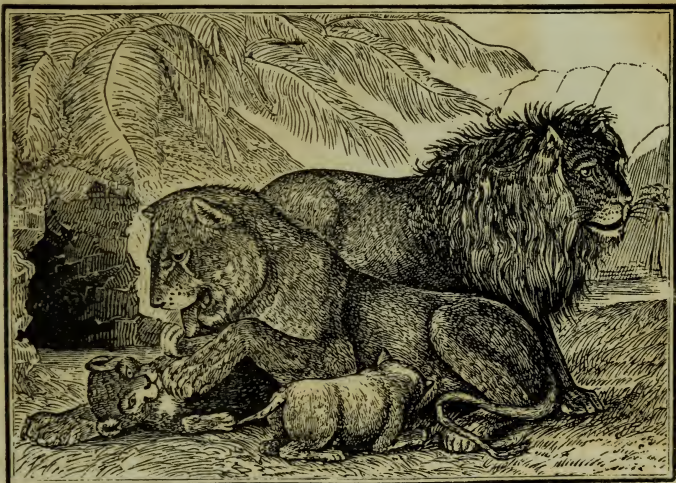
How is Egypt watered? 6. What is said of Madagascar? 7. What, of Bourbon? 8. What, of Mauritius? 9. For what is *St. Helena* noted? 9.

able as the place where Napoleon was confined, the last six years of his life, and where he died.

10. **THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS** are fourteen in number, and belong to Portugal. The Canary Islands are also fourteen in number, and belong to Spain.

11. **THE MADEIRA ISLANDS** belong to Portugal. They are distinguished for their wines and fine climate.

12. **THE AZORES**, nine in number, belong to Portugal. They have a fine climate and fertile soil.



Lion, Lioness, and Young

What is said of the Cape Verdes? 10. What, of the Madeiras?
11. What, of the Azores? 12.

What countries of Asia in the northwest? Ca. Ia. What seas, islands, and town here? Jn. Yw. China Sea, Jo. Nn. Cn. What countries of America on the northeast? U-Ss. Mo. What town and river are put down? Aa. Ca.

How is Oceanica divided? Into Polynesia, Malaysia, and Australasia. Which has the greatest number of islands? Pa. Which contains the largest island? Aa.

What principal islands does Polynesia comprise? Sh. Sy. Fy. Ns. Ce. Pw. Le. What, Malaysia? Sa. Bo. Ja. Cs. Mo. Pe. What, Australasia? Aa. N-Ga. N-Zd. V-D-Ld.

What strait between the islands of New Zealand? Cs. What sea directly north of the Friendly Isles? C-Ao. What ocean lies partly in the west of Australasia? In. What seas lie north of Malaysia? Yw. and China.

AUSTRALIA.—How is it divided? N-Hd. N-S-Ws. What towns? B-By. Ph. Ay. What town on Van Dieman's Land? H-Tn.



Death of Captain Cook.

Which islands lie nearest to North America? Sh. Which is the largest and most important of the Sandwich Islands? Oe. How many are there in all? Eleven.

When, and by whom were they discovered? By Captain Cook in 1778. In honor of whom did he name them? The Earl of Sandwich.

What happened to Captain Cook here? He was inhumanly murdered by the natives. What important change has been effected in their character since? They have made great advances in religion, morality, and civilization. By whose instrumentality? That of benevolent missionaries, principally from the United States.

LESSON LXVI.

OCEANICA.



New Zealand Village.

1. **OCEANICA** comprises most of the islands lying in the Pacific, between America on the east, and Asia and the Indian Ocean, on the west.

2. It is divided into Malaysia, Australasia and Polynesia.

3. **MALAYSIA**, sometimes called the East India Islands, is inhabited chiefly by the Malay race.

LXVI.—What does Oceanica comprise? 1. How is it divided? 2. What is Malaysia sometimes called? 3. By whom is it inhabited? 3.

4. It embraces the Sunda, or Sumatra Islands; Borneo; the Manilla or Phillipine Islands; Celebes, and the Molucca or Spice islands.

5. The productions are spices, gums, and a variety of fruits, which grow in great luxuriance. The animals are the rhinoceros, tiger, crocodile, and orang-outang.

6. AUSTRALASIA comprises Australia, Van Dieman's Land, Papua or New Guinea, New-Zealand, New Britain, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and several others.



Male and Female Orang Outang and Young.

What islands does Malaysia embrace? 4. What are the productions?
5. What are the animals? 5. What does Australasia comprise? 6.

7. Australia is the largest island in the world, being two thousand, four hundred miles long, and one thousand, nine hundred and seventy, broad.

8. It abounds in coal, lead, iron, and other valuable minerals; and produces oranges, lemons, wheat, barley, &c. The most remarkable animal is the kangaroo.

9. *Port Jackson* or *Botany Bay*, in the south of it, is a settlement of convicts or criminals, from Great Britain.

10. PAPUA, or New Guinea is inhabited by a coarse dark race, in a barbarous state. Parrots and Birds of Paradise are found here.

11. The principal inhabitants are, the Papuas, meaning "frizzled hair," and the Haraforas of the interior, living in trees which they ascend by knotted poles.

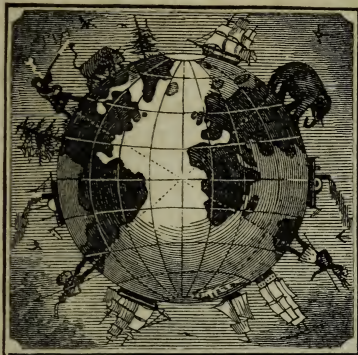
12. POLYNESIA, signifying "many islands," comprises the Pelew, Ladrone, Caroline, Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Friendly, Fejee, and Navigator's Islands.

13. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Malay race. By the exertions of Christian missionaries, many have been induced to abandon their barbarous customs, and adopt the usages of civilized life.

What is said of Australia? 7. In what does it abound? 8. What are its productions? 8. What is the most remarkable animal? 8. What settlement in the south of Australia? 9. By whom is New Guinea inhabited? 10. What are found here? 10. What do they consist of? 11. What does Polynesia comprise? 12. What is said of the inhabitants? 13.

LESSON LXVII.

THE EFFECT OF GRAVITY,—TRAVELS ON THE MAP.



Do the people on the side of the earth directly opposite to us, have their heads or their feet towards ours? (See the Cut.) What are they called? * Our antipodes,¹ meaning “those who stand feet to feet.”

How are all objects on the surface kept from falling off? “By an invisible force, that binds them to the earth, as truly as though they were lashed to it with cords.” What is this force? Gravity, which attracts every thing to the centre of the earth, as a magnet attracts a needle.

To sail eastward around the world, what ocean must you first cross? Ac. (p. 42.) What cape must you double or

sail round? G-He. (p. 44) What ocean will you then enter? In. What next? Pc. In which hemisphere is it? Partly in both. (p. 44 and 42.)

What cape do you double, on the Western Hemisphere, to reach home without sailing back? Hn. What course must you then sail to complete the voyage? In what ocean? Ac. Point with your finger towards Europe—towards Brazil—Mexico—Africa—Oregon—Canada—Washington City.

In travelling northerly from Cape Horn, on the western coast of South America, to the Isthmus of Darien, what island and strait would you first cross? T-d-Fo. Mn. (p. 122.) what countries would you next visit? Pa. Ci. Ba. Pu. Er. N-Ga.

What countries would you cross, in continuing your journey to the Russian possessions? Ga. Mo U-Ss. B-Aa (p. 70.) Were you to start from London, to make the tour of Europe on its borders, what would you first cross? The English Channel, between England and France. What countries to reach the Black Sea? Fe. Sn. Pl. Iy. Ty. Ge. (p. 130.) What Gulf? Ve. What countries and sea to complete the tour? Ra. Ld. Ny. Sn. B-Sea. Dk. Hr. Hd. Bm. What countries do you cross, in travelling easterly from Turkey across the interior of Asia? P-Ee. I-Ty. C-Ee. (p. 146.)

* Although our antipodes seem to us to have their heads downward; we seem to them to have ours downward also; and in twelve hours, we shall be in their situation, and they in ours; because in that time the earth turns just half round on its axis. Correctly speaking, however, *up* is any direction from, and *down*, any direction to, the centre of the earth

¹ AN-TIP'-O-DES, from two Greek words, *anti*, “against,” or “opposite to” and *podes*, “feet.”



Pekin,*	} Five times as many as New York.	Canton,.....3	times.	Surat,.....1 $\frac{1}{4}$	times.	Madras, as many.	
London, }		Constan'ple, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	times.	S. Peters'g, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	times.	Vienna, as many.	
Jeddo,.....	4 times.	Nankin,.....1 $\frac{1}{4}$	times.	Moscow,....	as many.	Naples, as many.	
Paris,.....	3 times.	Calcutta,.....1 $\frac{1}{4}$	times.	Manches'r, as many.		Cairo,....	as many.

* Pekin is supposed by some to contain three millions of inhabitants; about eight times as many as New York. London contains about two millions.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

FIRST LESSON.

On the same scale with London.



What is Geography? Page 35.

What do the heavens and earth form?

9. How is the surface of the earth divided? 35. What part of the surface is land? 35. What part is water? 36.

What are the divisions of water? 24.

What are rivers? 11. What is the source of rivers? 11.

What is the chief use of springs?

10. What springs are much celebrated? 10. What are falls or cascades? 12. What are lakes? 14.

What is a gulf? 15. What is a strait? 16. What strait between America and Asia? Bherings. How wide is it? Thirty-nine miles.

What is an archipelago? 15. What is a sea? 15. What is an ocean? 17.

Where do springs and rivers finally run? 18. What is the order in which

clouds, rain, &c. are formed? 19.

Name a few seas on the eastern hemisphere? Mn. Cn. Rd. Bk. Bc. An. How many oceans are there? Five. Which are they? Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Northern, and Southern. What is the width of the Atlantic? 42. What, of the Pacific? 42. What, of the Indian? 44.

What are the divisions of land? 32. What is a shore or coast? 32. Mountain? 25. Volcano? 26. Earthquake? 28. Isthmus? 32. What noted isthmus on this continent? Dn.

What is a cape? 32. Which are the two most noted capes? Horn and Good Hope. What is a peninsula? 32. Island? 15. Continent? 32. How many continents are there? 40. What are they? 40.

On which continent do you live? Western. On which was Columbus born? Eastern. What are the hemispheres? 39. Which parts of the map are north, south, east, and west? 33. What is a map? 33.

SECOND LESSON.

What is the form of the earth? 36. What advantage has this form? 36. How often does the earth turn round on its axis? 36. What is the axis of the earth? 36. What are the poles? 36.

What causes day and night? 36. What causes the seasons? 37. What is the circumference of the earth? 38. What is its diameter? 38.

Repeat the poetry, "On the works of creation?" 41. Bound North America by map? (p. 42.) Ac: Pc: N-On: S-Aa. What isthmus connects North and South America? Darien.

Bound South America by map? (p. 42.) Ac: Pc: N-A-a: S-On. Bound Europe by map? (p. 44.) Aa: Ac: N-On: Aa. What sea between it and Africa? Mediterranean.

Bound Asia by map? (p. 44.) Pc: Ee: N-On: I-On. Bound Africa by map? (p. 44.) I-On. and Aa: Ac: Ee: S-On. What is a village? 46. Town? 46. City? 46. State? 47. Capital town? 47. Democracy? 47. Monarchy? 47. Why is our own country often extolled so much? 48.

Repeat the succession of the presidents in poetry? 50. For what was Washington early distinguished? 51. When was he born? 51. When and where did he die? 52.

What are the names of the circles? 56. What, of the zones? 57. How many inhabitants are there on the earth? 59. How many die and are born every minute? 59. What are the races of men? (See cover.) The principal religions? 61. When was the world created? 63.

When did the deluge happen? 63. When did our Saviour appear on earth? 64. What is meant by A. D.? 64. What, by A. M.? 64.

When, and by whom was America discovered? 65. Character of the Indians? 69. What is said of the inhabitants of North America? 73.

What is said of the United States? 78. How are they divided? 78. How many and which states were originally British colonies? 79. How many are there now? 76. Repeat them? 76.

THIRD LESSON.

When was the Declaration of Independence published? 79. How long did the war last? 80. When did the next war begin? 80.

What ocean bounds the United States on the east? (p. 70.) Ac. What ocean on the west? Pc. What country on the north? B-Aa. What country and gulf on the south? Mo. Mo.

What mountains in the United States? 80. What is the capital of the United States? 84. What is said of it? 85. Where is it situated? 84. How large is the District of Columbia? 84.

How many square miles are ten miles square? 84. What appears by the map, to be the chief productions of the United States? 85. What, the principal occupations? Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.

How is your own State bounded? What is the capital? Other chief towns? Name the New England States, with their capitals? (p. 86.) Me. Aa: N-He. Cd: Vt. Mr: Ms. Bn: R-Id. Pe. and Nt: Ct. Hd. and N-Hn.

Name the Middle States and their capitals? (p. 94.) N-Yk. Ay: Pa. Hg: N-Jy. Tn: De. Dr: Md. As. In the same manner, name the Southern States? (p. 100.) Va. Rd: N-Ca. Rh: S-Ca. Ca: Ga. Me: Fa. Te: Aa. Ta: Mi. Jn: La. N-Os: Ts. An.

Name the western States and their capitals? (p. 106.) Oo. Cs: Ky. Ft: Te. Ne: Ia. Is: Is. Sd: Mi. J-Cy: As. L-Rk: Mn. Dt: Wn. Mn: Ia. I-Cy. Which are the Territories? (p. 106.) In. Mandan and Oregon.

Name the larger towns in the United States, in the order of their size? N-Yk. in N-Yk: Pa. in Pa: Be. in Md: N-Os. in La: Bn. in Ms: Ci. in Oo. Name the larger rivers? Mi. Mi. As. Rd. Oo. Te.

What does British America comprise? 114. Capital? (p. 112.) MI.

What countries in the south of North America? (p. 112.) Mo. Ga. Capitals of each? (p. 112.) Mo. S-Sr.

How is South America divided? 124. Capitals of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Uruguay? (p. 122.) R-Jo. B-As. M-Vo. Name some of the islands of the West Indies? (p. 112.) Ca. Hi. Ja. and Caribbee.

FOURTH LESSON.

What does Northern Europe comprise? 132. What, Southern Europe? 133. Which are the five more powerful nations of Europe? 133.

Which are the capitals of these nations? Ln. Ps. Va. S-Pg. Bn. Which are the larger rivers? (p. 130.) Va. De. Dr.

How is Asia divided? 148. What are some of the more important capital towns? (p. 146.) Ce. in Ty: Pn. in Ca: Jo. in E-of-Jn: Ca. in Hn: Tn. in P-Ee. Mountains of Asia? (p. 146.) Hh.

How is Africa divided? 156. The capital of Egypt? Co. Name the Barbary States? Mo. As. Ts. Ti. What does Oceanica comprise? 162. What does Malaysia embrace? 163. Polynesia? 165.

Which is the largest river in the world? An. in S-Aa. The largest island? Australia. The highest mountains? Hh. in Asia. The widest ocean? Pc. The most extensive empire in the world? The Russian.

Which are the two largest cities in the world? 166. How many inhabitants has each? (See page 166.) How many is Peking supposed by some to contain? 166. How many cities in the "Old World" contain as many, or more inhabitants than New York? 166. Which contain five times as many? 166. Which, three times as many? 166. Which, only a few more? 166. Which, about the same? 166.

Which is the largest town in America? New York. The second? Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. The third? Rio Janeiro in Brazil. The fourth? Mexico in Mexico. The fifth? Havana in Cuba. The sixth? San Salvador in Brazil. The seventh? Baltimore in Maryland. The eighth? New Orleans in Louisiana. The Ninth? Boston in Massachusetts. The tenth? Cincinnati in Ohio.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS,

WITH THE COUNTRIES MOST NOTED FOR PRODUCING THOSE ARTICLES.

RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, BRANDY, WINE.

1. *Rum and Molasses*, from the West Indies. *Sugar* from the West Indies, Guiana, Colombia, Louisiana, and Brazil. *Brandy* from France. *Wine* from Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Cape of Good Hope, and the Canaries.

TEA, COFFEE, SPICES.

2. *Tea* from China and Japan. *Coffee* from Brazil, Colombia, Guiana, Arabia, and the Asiatic Isles. *Spices*, as pepper, cloves, nutmegs, comphor, &c. from the E. Indies.

OIL, LEATHER, HIDES.

3. *Whale Oil* from Greenland, and the Pacific. *Leather* from Russia, France, and the United States. *Hides* from the Barbary States, and South America.

SILK, COTTON, WOOL.

4. *Silk* from China, France, Hindostan, Italy, Japan, Persia, Spain, and Portugal. *Cotton* from the Southern States, Egypt, Turkey, East and West Indies. *Cotton Goods* from China, Great Britain, Japan, United States. *Wool* from Spain and Portugal. *Woollen Goods* from Great Britain, France, and Holland.

LINENS, CARPETS, MUSLINS, LACES.

5. *Linens* from France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Russia, Ireland. *Carpets and Muslins* from Turkey. *Laces* from Holland and Great Britain.

WHEAT, RICE, TOBACCO.

6. *Wheat* from the Middle and Western States. *Rice* from Hindostan and the Southern States. *Tobacco* from the Southern States, and the West Indies.

GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS, DYEWOODS, MAHOGANY, INDIGO.

7. *Gold and Silver* from Mexico and South America. *Gold and Diamonds* from Africa and Brazil. *Dyewoods* from Brazil. *Logwood and Mahogany* from Guatimala, Mexico, Jamaica, and St. Domingo. *Indigo* from the East and West Indies.

CODFISH, FURS, SALT, PORCELAIN.

8. *Codfish* from Newfoundland. *Furs* from Russia and Oregon Territory. *Salt* from Spain, England, Turks Island, and the United States. *Porcelain China-ware* from China, Japan, and France.

What countries export Rum, Sugar, and Molasses ? 1. What, Sugar ? 1. Brandy ? 1. Wine ? 1. Tea ? 2. Coffee ? 2. Spices ? 2. Oil ? 3. Leather ? 3. Hides ? 3. Silk ? 4. Cotton ? 4. Cotton Goods ? 4. Wool ? 4. Woollen Goods ? 4. Linens ? 5. Carpets and Muslins ? 5. Laces ? 5. Wheat ? 6. Rice ? 6. Tobacco ? 6. Gold ? 7. Silver ? 7. Diamonds ? 7. Dyewoods ? 7. Logwood and Mahogany ? 7. Indigo ? 7. Codfish ? 8. Furs ? 8. Salt ? 8. Porcelain ? 8.

THE FOOD OF MAN.

AND THE NATIVE COUNTRIES OF OUR MOST FAMILIAR PLANTS.

THE POTATO.

1. *The Potato* is a native of South America, and is still found wild in Chili, Peru, Monte Video, and Mexico. In its wild state, the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by writers is in 1553; It is now spread over the world.

WHEAT, RYE, OATS, MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN.

2. *Wheat and Rye* originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. *The Oat* is found wild only in Abyssinia, which may, therefore, be considered its native country. *Maize, or Indian Corn* is a native of America, from California to Paraguay, and was unknown in Europe, till after the discoveries of Columbus.

THE BREAD FRUIT TREE, COCOA NUT.

3. *The Bread Fruit Tree* is a native of the South Sea Islands, or the islands of Oceanica, particularly Otaheite, one of the Georgian Cluster, near the Society Isles. *The Cocoa Nut* is a native of most places in the torrid zone, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing, and shelter are afforded by it.

TEA, SUGAR-CANE.

4. *Tea* is found a native, no where, except in China and Japan, from which places nearly the whole world is supplied. *The Sugar Cane* is a native of China, and the art or manner of making sugar from it, was derived from that country.

COFFEE.

5. *Coffee* is a native of Arabia, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo in the West Indies, furnishes from forty to fifty millions of pounds yearly.

THE APPLE AND PEACH.

6. *The Apple* in all its varieties, is derived from the crab-tree, which is found wild in most parts of the world. *The Peach* is derived from Persia, where it still grows in its natural state,—small, bitter, and without poisonous qualities.

TOBACCO.

7. *Tobacco* is a native of Mexico and South America, and was first introduced

What is said of the origin of the Potato ? 1. What, of it in a wild state ? 1. What, of Wheat and Rye ? 2. The Oat ? 2. Maize, or Indian Corn ? 2. What is said of the Bread Fruit Tree ? 3. The Cocoa Nut ? 3. For what is it valuable ? 3. What is said of Tea ? 4. The Sugar-cane ? 4. Coffee ? 5. The Apple ? 6. The Peach ? 6. Tobacco ? 7. When was it introduced into England ? 7.

into England from Tobago, in the West Indies, in 1586, by Ralph Lane. The smoking of Tobacco was first discovered by Columbus on the island of Cuba, in his first voyage.

ASPARAGUS, CABBAGE, RICE, ONIONS.

8. *Asparagus* was first brought from Asia; *Cabbage and Lettuce* from Holland; *Horse Radish* from China; *Rice* from Ethiopia; *Beans* from the East Indies; *Onions and Garlics* are natives of various places, both in Asia and Africa.

THE PEAR AND QUINCE.

9. *The Pear* grows wild in Europe, and is now cultivated in all temperate climates. It was known to the Greeks and Romans more than 2,000 years ago. There are more than two hundred varieties of it. *The Quince* grows wild in Western Asia and some of the neighboring parts of Europe.

THE CHERRY AND CUCUMBER.

10. *The Cherry* is the fruit of the prune or plumb kind, the original stock of which is the wild cherry. The best kinds are the May-duke, White-heart, Black Tartarian, Honey-heart, and Black-heart cherries. The cherry was first brought from the southern shore of Turkey in Asia, above 2,000 years ago. *The Cucumber* contains seventeen different sorts or species. The common cucumber is a native of the East Indies.

LATITUDE.

This and the following lesson, are designed for those learners whose time will not allow them to take a more extensive course.

1. **LATITUDE*** is any distance from the equator, either north or south. All places north of the equator are in north latitude, and all places south of it are in south latitude.
2. North America, Europe, and Asia, are in north latitude; because they are north of the equator. (See map, pp. 42, 44.)
3. The southern part of Africa, South America, and New Holland are in south latitude; because they are south of the equator.

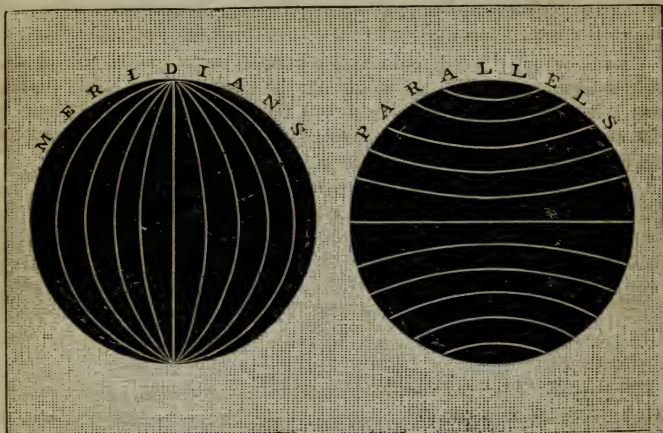
From what places was Asparagus brought? 8 Cabbage and Lettuce? 8. Horse Radish? 8. Rice? 8. Beans? 8. Onions and Garlics? 8. What is said of the Pear? 9. What, of its varieties? 9. What, of the Quince? 9. What, of the Cherry? 10. Which are the best kinds? 10. What is said of the Cucumber? 10.

What is latitude? 1. What places are in north and south latitude? 1. What grand divisions are mentioned as being in north latitude? 2. What, in south latitude? 3.

* Latitude is so called from *latus*, which means side; because the earth was formerly considered longest from east to west. North and south latitude would therefore express its width.

4. Latitude is measured on parallel lines, by degrees and minutes; there being 90 degrees from the equator to each pole.

5. On the maps of the Eastern and Western Hemisphere, the latitude is marked by figures on the margin or border; but on the other maps, at the top and bottom.



6. The parallel line that crosses Brazil on the Western Hemisphere, runs between New Holland and New Guinea, on the Eastern Hemisphere, and is marked 10° on the margin, that is, 10 degrees of south latitude. (See it on page 122.)

How is latitude measured? 4. How many degrees of latitude are there? 4. How is latitude marked? 5. What countries does the parallel of 10 degrees south latitude cross? 6. How is Europe situated? 7. How can you tell north latitude by the figures? 8. How, south latitude? 8.

MAPS, PAGES 42 AND 44.—What seas in the Eastern Hemisphere, in north latitude? Mn. Cn. Bc. What bays in the same latitude, in the Western Hemisphere? Bs. Hs. What division of North America is put down on the map as being in north latitude? U-Ss. What, in South America, in south latitude? Bl. B-As. What parallel crosses Brazil and runs between New Holland and New Guinea? 6. What other islands are near this parallel? Ms. Ns. Fy. Ja. S-Ha. What grand divisions does the parallel of 50 degrees north latitude cross? Ee. Aa. N-Aa. What, the parallel of 30 degrees, south latitude? S-Aa. Aa. N-Hd.

7. Europe is situated wholly above 30 degrees of north latitude, because it is above the parallel of 30 degrees.

8. If the figures increase north, the latitude is north; if they increase south, the latitude is south.

LONGITUDE.

1. **LONGITUDE*** is any distance, either east or west, from a given meridian. Meridians are circles, or lines, which pass across the equator, entirely round the earth, and meet in each pole. (See the Parallels, p. 175.)

2. All places east of any given meridian † are in east longitude, and all places west of the same, are in west longitude.

3. Europe and Africa, for instance, are in east longitude; because they are east of the meridian line that runs through Washington. (See map, p. 44.)

4. Reckoning from the meridian of Greenwich, North and South America would be in west longitude, because each is west of that meridian. (See map, p. 42.)

5. Longitude, like latitude, is reckoned in degrees; making, in all, 180 degrees.

6. On the maps of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, longitude is expressed on the equator by figures; thus, 0°, 10°, 20°, meaning so many degrees; but on other maps, at the top and bottom.

7. If the figures increase towards the east, the longitude is east; if towards the west, the longitude is west.

What is longitude? 1. What are Meridians? 1. When are places in east longitude? 2. When, in west longitude? 2. What divisions are mentioned as being in east longitude? 3. What, as being in west longitude? 4. How is longitude reckoned? 5. How many degrees in all? 5. How is it expressed? 6. How can you tell by the figures when the longitude is east or west? 7.

MAPS, PAGES 42 AND 44.—In which longitude are the West Indies, reckoning from Greenwich, England? Why? Because they are west of that meridian. In which longitude is Brazil? Africa? Cape of Good Hope? What ocean is in west longitude? In. What grand division is wholly in west longitude? Aa. What, partly in east, and partly in west longitude? Ee. Aa.

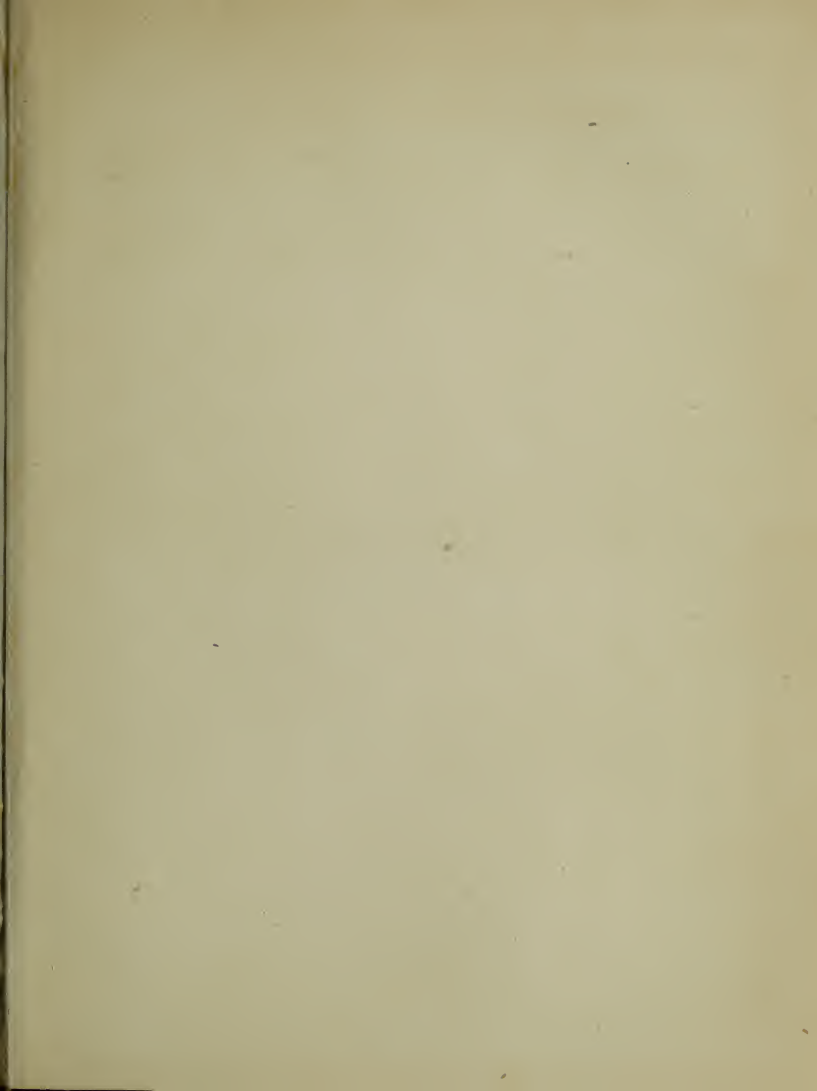
* Longitude is so called, from the word *longitudo*, length; and it was used for this purpose, because formerly the earth was supposed to be longest from east to west. Meridians are so called, from *meridies*, mid-day, or noon; for when the sun is directly over the meridian of any place, it is noon at that place.

† The meridian, or circle, usually taken by geographers to reckon from, is that which runs through the capital of their nation. We take the meridian of Washington; the English, that of Greenwich, a village near London.

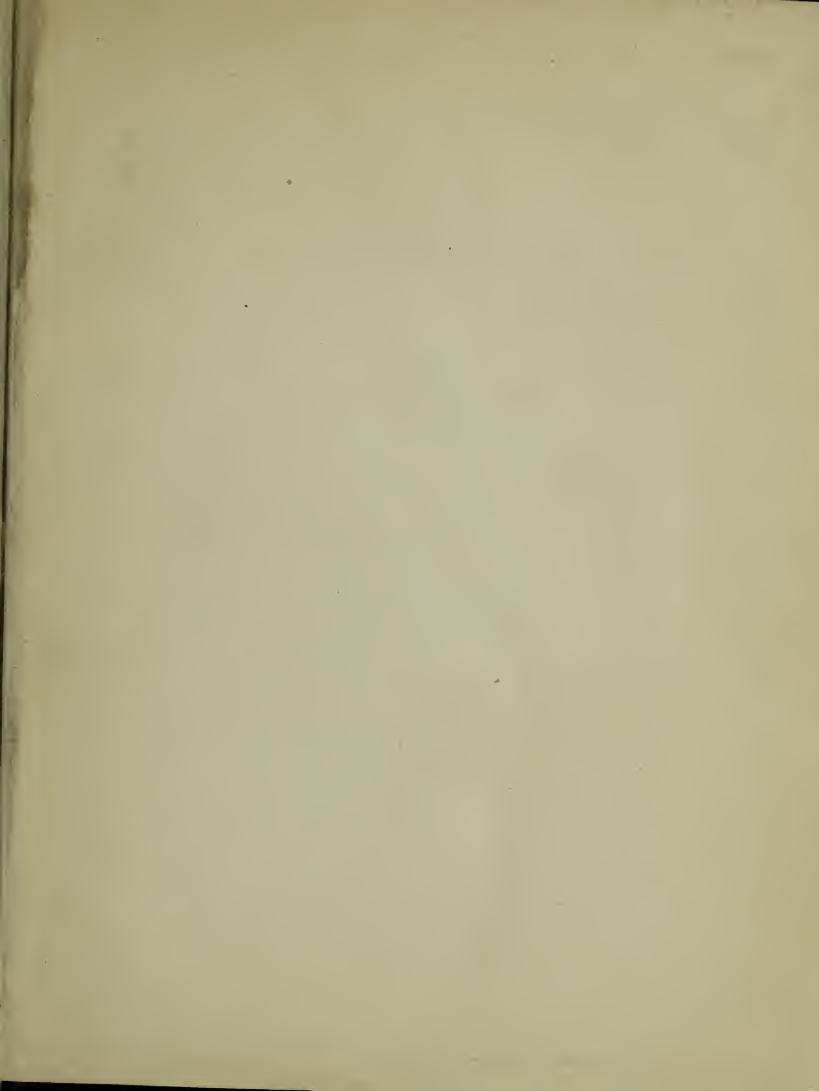
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

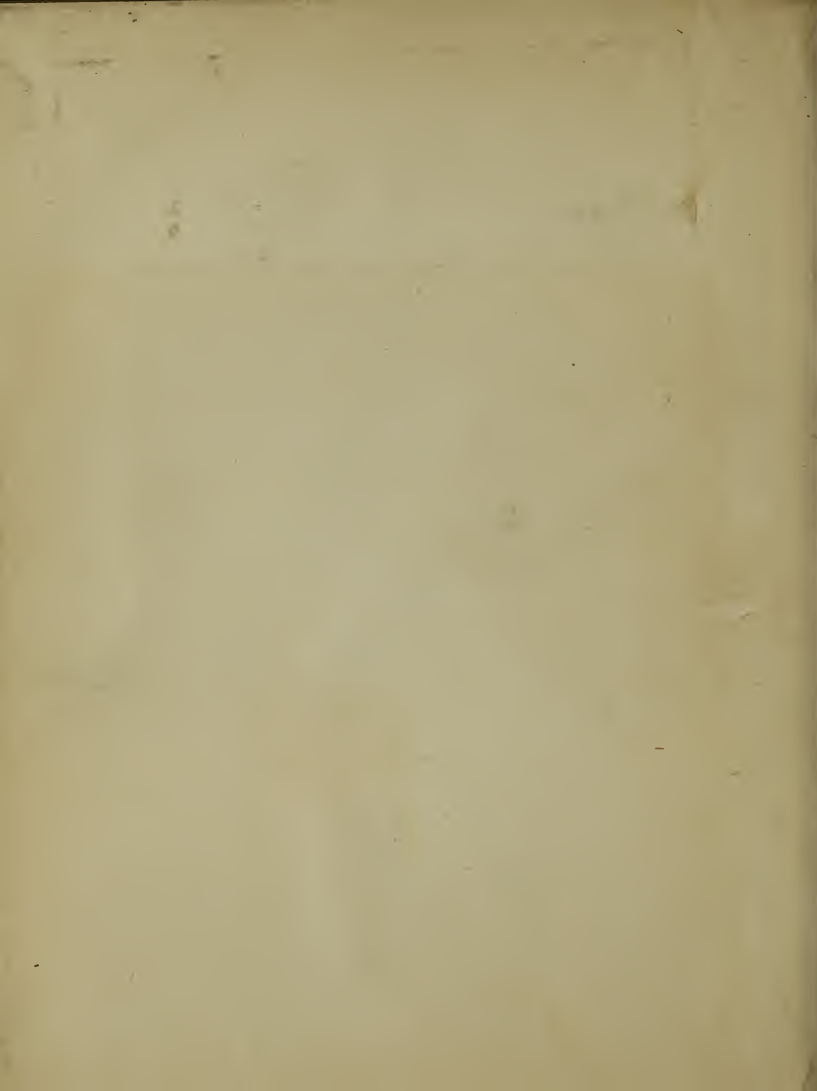
FORMING A USEFUL LESSON IN PRONUNCIATION.

A.	E.	O.
Ætna, et'-na.	Edinburgh, ed'-in-bur-o.	Oceanica, o-she-an'-e-ka
Afghanistan, af-gan-is-tan.'	Esquimaux, es'-ke-mo.	Or'-le-ans, or Or-la-an.'
Aleutian, a-lu'-she-an.	Erie, e'-re.	P.
Algiers, al-jeers.'	F.	Peru, pe-roo.'
Andes, an'-des.	Faro, fa'-ro.	Paris, par'-is.
Aral, ar'-al.	G.	Prussia, proo'-she-a.
Archangel, ark-ane'-jel.	Guatemala, gau-te-ma'-la.	Q.
Asia, a'-she-a.	Guiana, ghe-a'-na.	Quebec, Que-bek'.
Azores, a-zores.'	H.	Quito, kee'-to.
Arkansas, ar'-kan-saw	Havana, Hav-an'-a.	R.
B.	Hayti, ha'-te.	Rhine, rine.
Bahamas, ba-ha'-mas.	Helena, hel-e'-na.	Rico, ree'-ko.
Bokhara, bo-ka'-ra.	Himalayas, him-a-lay'-as.	Rio Janeiro, ri-o jan'ee-ro.
Bogota, bo-go-ta.'	Hindustan, hin-dus-tan.'	Rouen, roo'-en.
Bordeaux, bo-do.'	I.	Russia, roo'-she-a.
Brazil, braz-il,' or bra-zeel.'	Indiana, in-di-an'-a.	S.
Buenos Ayres, bo'-nos-a'-riz.	Indies, in'-dez.	Saco, sau'-ko.
Bermudas, ber-moo'-daz.	Illinois, il-lin-noy.'	Seine, sane.
C.	K.	Siam, se-am.'
Cairo, ki-ro.	Kamtschatka, kam-skat'-ka.	Sumatra, soo-ma'-tra.
Canton, can-ton.'	L.	Sicily, sis'-sil-e.
Ceylon, sil-one,' or see'-lon.	Lima, lee'-ma.	St. Croix, sent-kroi.'
Champlain, sham-plane.'	Louisville, loo'-is-vill.	T.
Chicago, she-kau'-go.	M.	Tampico, tam-pee'-ko.
Chili, chil'-le, or chee'-la.	Maelstrom, male'-strum.	Teheran, teh-ran.'
Chiloe, chee-lo-a.'	Maldives, mal'-dives.	Thames, temz.
Chiquisaca, choo-ke-sa'-ka.	Madeira, mad-ee'-ra.	Thibet, tib'-et.
Cuba, cu'-ba, or coo'-ba.	Madrid, mad-reed.'	Tripoli, trip'-o-li.
D.	Michigan, mish'-e-gan.	V.
Darien, da'-re-en	Milan, mil'-an.	Villa Rica, vil'-la ree'-ka.
Dnieper, nee'-per.	Missouri, mis-soo'-re.	W.
Dniester, nees'-ter.	Montevideo, mon-ta-ve'-da-o.	Winnipiseogee, win-ne-pe-
Dar-fur, dar'-fur.	Mobile, mo-beel.'	saw'-ke.









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